"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New-York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; westerly winds.

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,097. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Queen Victoria sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Gladstone on Saturday. Baron Lyon Playfair is dead. The news of alarming complications in the Balkans is confirmed.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Canadian negotiations in progress at Washington were concluded last night when a definite arrangement was reached for the creation of a commission to consider all subjects in controversy.

Page 3.

The Columbia was placed in dry dock.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis put to sea, and will take the place of the disabled cruiser Columbia, as a scout boat.

The Astor Mountain Battery has almost made up its quota of men, who are now under military discipline in barracks. The battery will soon leave for the Philippines.

The Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, now at Sea Girt, received orders yesterday to go to Chickamauga. The start may be made to-day, but possibly not until Thursday.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast was in this city yesterday, and Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment was in consultation with him. The Seventh confidently expects to be ordered out. The provisional regiments are recruiting men rapidly.

Corp. Herbert A. Crouch of the First Regiment, New York Volunteers, formerly a member of the United States Military Academy at West Point, died yesterday at Camp Black from pneumonia, contracted during last Thursday's storm.

Page 4.

Rear Admiral Erben, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Coast patrol system, has received official notification of the passage of the Coast Defense bill, and has begun active preparations to organize an efficient coast defense fleet.

At the Memorial Day carnival of sports held under the auspices of the New Jersey Athletic Club at Bayonne, N. J., J. C. McCracken of the University of Pennsylvania threw the sixteen-pound hammer 158 feet and 8 inches, establishing a new world's record.

The country sanitarium at Bedford Station, N. Y., of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids was formally opened yesterday, a delegation of New Yorkers attending the exercises. Over $7,600 was realized by the subscriptions of visitors toward the maintenance of the institution.

The memorial services of the Grand Army of the Republic were held at Carnegie Hall last night. Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, presided. The oration was delivered by Gen. Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., Past Department Commander. Music was furnished by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, and there were songs, recitations, and solos on violin, violoncello, and cornet. There was a large and enthusiastic crowd in attendance.

Page 5.

The President attended the Decoration Day ceremonies at the Arlington Cemetery. Senator Thurston spoke in the amphitheatre and ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert at the tomb of Admiral Porter.

Page 7.

President McKinley issued a proclamation yesterday announcing the conclusion of a new commercial agreement with France.

Gen. B. F. Tracy and Louis F. Payn returned after a conference with Gov. Black. They intimated that a special session of the Legislature will be called soon to checkmate Tammany and arrange for the soldier and sailor vote.

The article defaming the characters of Southern women published in The American Messenger created so many protests from Southern newspapers that a retraction was published yesterday by The Messenger, which is issued by the American Tract Society.

Page 8.

A good half day's sport was furnished yesterday in the annual regatta of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association, at Newark.

In the race of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay the Bee finished first, the Stella second, and the Tosto third for the Robert Center Memorial Prizes.

Crowds lined the banks of the Harlem River yesterday and watched the races in the thirty-second annual regatta of the Harlem Amateur Oarsmen. The course was remarkably clear, and the light wind favored the contestants.

An enormous crowd saw High Degree win the Clover Stakes and Sly Fox win the Broadway Handicap at the Gravesend track. Frohsinn, Ben Eden, Orion, Irish Reel, and Sir Vassar won the other races, the latter over the hurdles.

The New Yorks scored a notable victory at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon before 18,000 persons, winning the game in the ninth inning from the Clevelands. The latter were easily beaten in the morning game. The Brooklyns lost two games to the Cincinnatis.

The annual regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club took place yesterday, and was a success. The only incidents were the carrying away of the topmast of the sloop Mary B. and the prank of a boy who rang the engineer's bell and stopped the steamer Glen Island, loaded with spectators, over the mines off Fort Schuyler.

Page 10.

At the bicycle race meet at Ambrose Park yesterday, under the auspices of the National Cycledrome, the electric triplet would not work, and an angry crowd was quieted with difficulty.

Page 11.

Archbishop Corrigan conducted the ceremony of the cornerstone laying of the parochial school of St. Stephen's.

Page 12.

Dr. Bertine, Health Board President of Mount Vernon, who was attacked by highwaymen Saturday night, died last night.

Grand Army men in parade at Camden, N. J., destroyed a Spanish flag forming a portion of the decorations of a citizen's house.

William Scott was awarded $5,000 on the second trial of a suit brought for damages for injuries inflicted upon him by officers acting for the Bureau of Encumbrances.

Unusual enthusiasm greeted the parade of the Grand Army men down Fifth Avenue yesterday. The veterans were reviewed by Gen. Gobin and Mayor Van Wyck. Memorial tributes were placed on many graves and statues, and there were impressive ceremonies at Grant's Tomb. The Brooklyn veterans started their parade to the tune of "Dixie." Much enthusiasm was shown in that borough.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Notes and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.

TWO AMERICANS CAPTURED.

Widan and Robinson, Newspaper Correspondents, Reported Arrested Near Matanzas.

MADRID, May 30.—An official dispatch from Havana says that two American correspondents from Key West, named Widan and Robinson, (probably Phil Robinson,) have been arrested near Matanzas.

Britain Remonstrates with Spain.

LONDON, May 30.—The British Government, according to the statement of a London news agency, has sent a friendly protest to Spain with respect to the latter's strengthening of the fortifications opposite

[illegible] May 29th, new train to Chicago via [illegible] & W. and Nickel Plate Roads, leaving [illegible] daily, except Sundays, at 1:00 [illegible] at Chicago 4:00 P. M. Through [illegible] sleeping cars.—Adv.

TROOPS ORDERED TO INVADE CUBA

Tampa Forces to be Loaded at Once on Transports.

MAY MOVE ON SANTIAGO

An Invasion of Puerto Rico Not Improbable.

PLANS KEPT SECRET.

Thirty-three Thousand Men to be Sent from Tampa—Others to Go from Mobile.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The military invasion of Cuba has begun. Unless the orders of the War Department miscarried, at an early hour this morning the troops that had been gathered at the Gulf ports began to break camp and march aboard transports waiting to carry them to the enemy's territory. About twenty-five of these ships, the biggest and fastest that could be obtained suitable for the purpose, have been gathered ready to receive the troops. They will accommodate about 30,000 men, for in a short voyage like that from one of the Gulf ports to Cuba it is possible with safety and comfort to carry a much larger number of men aboard ship than would be admissible in the case of a cruise to the Philippines, for instance.

How many troops are to be moved and where they are bound are questions which the directing spirits of the campaign refuse positively to answer. They have no desire that the Spanish should have opportunity afforded them to gather forces to attack our soldiers as they land. Therefore, nothing of the details of this first movement can be learned.

There is a suspicion that the start is to be made from Tampa and Mobile, and it is probable that in such case the fleets of transports will converge at Key West, to pass under the convoys of the warships which Admiral Sampson has provided to insure the safety of the troops during the passage across the Florida Straits against attack at the hands of some stray Spanish cruiser or gunboat.

It is probable that there will be no less than four separate military expeditions, and that these will be landed at four different points. Whether Puerto Rico is one of these points or not cannot be learned. Before the entire force which it is proposed to use in Cuba can be landed the transports must make four separate voyages across the straits. Arrangements have been made to utilize the services of the insurgents to the largest possible extent. The Government already has sent expeditions to a large number of points on the island, and landed arms for the insurgents. Most of the parties succeeded perfectly in their object, and it was said at the War Department to-day that a sufficient number of the insurgents have been armed to constitute a very effective support for the troops as they land.

A war conference was held at the White House at 3 o'clock this afternoon between the President and his two war Secretaries, Alger and Long, and Major Gen. Miles, in command of the army. Vice President Hobart, who accompanied the President to Arlington and returned with him to luncheon, was present a part of the time, and Secretary Day, who had just returned to Washington, also dropped in during the conference. After the entire situation, naval and military, had been gone over, Secretary Long retired, and Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles remained to discuss more in detail the military operations now about to be put into execution as a result of the definite official information that the Spanish squadron is securely held within Santiago Harbor.

Naturally those who participated in the conference observed strict silence regarding it. It was stated, however, in an authoritative quarter that the discussion had covered the entire range of naval and military operations, with particular view to the active movements about to begin. Gen. Miles brought with him a memorandum showing the exact disposition of the military forces now concentrated at various points throughout the country, with the number of men at Tampa, and Southern points ready for embarkation. He also made known that at 1 o'clock this morning, immediately following the receipt of definite information of the presence of the Spanish Squadron at Santiago, he had gone to the War Department and had issued telegraphic orders putting the troops in motion, and thus starting the forward movement of the military arm of the service. Further than this, those attending the conference would not discuss their plans.

Troops at Tampa Number 33,000.

It was said at the War Department that chief reliance would be placed at the outset on the United States regulars, most of whom are centred in Florida, and in such volunteer regiments as were thoroughly equipped and reasonably well seasoned for service. Although the officials will not state how many troops are available for immediate active service, it is roughly estimated that there are about 20,000 regulars and 13,000 volunteers at Tampa. These include seventeen regiments of regular infantry and fourteen regiments of volunteer infantry, twelve battalions of artillery and five regiments of regular cavalry. The infantry force, regular and volunteer, is about 28,000 men, the cavalry about 4,000, and the artillery about 1,200. How many of these have been, or will be dispatched to any given point, or to several points, is not disclosed, as that is part of the secret campaign plans of the Government.

Back of this force are other available regiments at Mobile, New Orleans, and other points easily accessible to Tampa. Still further back is the large volunteer camp at Chickamauga, comprising about 40,000 infantry volunteers, 1,000 cavalry volunteers, and three regiments of artillery volunteers. It is understood to be the plan—although as to this there is no precise official statement—to have the troops at Chickamauga take the place of those at Florida ports as fast as the latter leave for active service, thus keeping a large force all ready for embarkation from Florida. Aside from the troops already specified, there are the 18,000 men at Camp Alger, near Washington and lesser bodies of troops on Long Island and in various States. The 75,000 volunteers under the recently issued second call constitute still another reserve which, however, is yet to be organized and equipped.

Concerning his movements, Gen. Miles will not state where his headquarters will be located, and it is probable that he will move from place to place as circumstances may demand. Gen. Shafter will be in command of the forces now embarking, while Gen. Miles will have general supervision of these and all other military movements.

It is learned that precautions have been taken to prevent reports by correspondents with the army from coming out of Tampa, and, as the army commanders have control over the writers stationed there and might cancel their passes if they should overstep the bounds regarded as prudent by the men who control, it is believed that no publication of details will come from that quarter.

Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles have refused positively, on military grounds, to say whether the expedition is to go at once to Cuba or to Puerto Rico. The dispatch that Commodore Schley sent to Secretary Long, to inform the Secretary that certainly two of the Spanish fleet under Cervera's command, if not more, are in Santiago de Cuba, contained other information. There was something about coal in it, and it is also understood that there were some suggestions about the employment of a landing party to be used in connection with the efforts of the fleet to destroy the Spanish vessels.

May Invade Puerto Rico.

The determination of the Administration to push the war, even during the hot months, with the rainy season to contend against, led to the planning of the expedition to Puerto Rico, and that expedition has never been lost sight of. Many reasons influence the Administration to press this venture. The greater healthfulness of the Island of Puerto Rico over Cuba and the smaller force to be encountered, together with the comparable lack of preparation on that island, have pointed to the probable quick success of any expedition sent to Puerto Rico. With the island secured, and a base established at San Juan, the United States would be greatly strengthened for further operations. A camp would be provided for acclimatizing troops to be used elsewhere if the war should continue, and Spain's task would be rendered so visibly hopeless as to encourage the hope that she would be willing to come to terms speedily.

The fact that some of the troops at Chickamauga are to be sent from that camp to Tampa has fitted well with the statement that the troops at Tampa are to be sent off on active duty. The camp at Tampa is quite as full as it should be. There is no intention of increasing the number of troops there. The inference is compelled that the troops to go from Chickamauga are to take the places vacated by other regiments and brigades. If private letters are to be relied upon as correct in their information, certainly three regiments now at Chickamauga expect to be away from that camp in a few days and at Tampa when they are moved.

Further indications of an early intention to move the army are found in late orders to troops. The Second Cavalry, which has hitherto been at Mobile, has been ordered to Tampa, not because Tampa is considered a better camping ground, but for the reason that the transportation facilities for cavalry are at Tampa, not Mobile.

The War Department has just concluded negotiations for the services of three lighters, engaged at Galveston. These vessels are of large capacity, and the crews are accustomed to unloading cargoes of large vessels anchored in the harbor. The assumption is inforced that they are to be used in a port where vessels cannot go to the wharves.

The arrangements for conveying troops are completed at three points, and the transports now waiting are just sufficient to carry the troops at those points ready for foreign service.

It is certain that the policy of hitting frequently and hard is not to be abandoned, whatever the weather may be.

GEN. MILES STARTS FOR TAMPA.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army, accompanied by the members of his family and his personal and official staff, left at 11 o'clock to-night for Tampa.

The party, comprising thirty-four persons, occupied a special train on the Southern Railroad, consisting of one Pullman sleeper, one special car, one combination baggage and day coach, and one baggage car.

Secretary and Mrs. Alger were at the Sixth Street Station to see the party off, as were also about 100 other persons, friends and relatives of the officers. No demonstration of any kind occurred as the distinguished party took its leave.

Gen. Miles will proceed directly to Tampa, where he will establish temporarily the headquarters of the army. He will personally direct the movements of the troops and the invasion of Cuba. Following is the personnel of the party which left to-night:

Gen. Miles, Mrs. Miles, Miss Miles, and Sherman Miles; Gen. Rogers, Gen. Stone, Col. Maus, Col. Michler, Col. Osgood, Major Daly, Major Seyburn, Major Davis, Capt. Alger, Lieut. Rowan, Lieut. Parker, and Lieut. Townsley. Gen. Collaze and Col. Hernandez of the Cuban Army were of the party, as also were four privates of the Sixth Cavalry, who will act as orderlies, and eleven secretaries and clerks.

TROOPS LEAVE CAMP THOMAS.

Removal to Tampa Indicates an Early Movement Against Cuba and Puerto Rico.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, May 30.—The greatest excitement prevailed in Camp Thomas to-day over a rumor that a general order had been issued to all troops in camp here to proceed at once to Tampa. Every man seemed to be glad and there was a general hustling about in the various camps, each man acting as though he expected to be ordered to pack his traps on the instant, to be ready to move to the front. The rumor, when traced to its source, proved to be only partly true, only eight regiments being affected by an order from the War Department, as follows:

First Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Third Pennsylvania, and First Illinois, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder; Second New York, Sixty-ninth New York, Fifth Maryland, and First District of Columbia, under command of Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter.

These regiments are ordered to proceed at once to Tampa, and the work of preparation began to-night. It is understood that four of the regiments will leave to-morrow and the other four Wednesday. The regiments ordered out are regarded as the best equipped and most thoroughly prepared of any in the camp. This order is interpreted by the officers and men as an indication that a speedy forward movement is to be made on Cuba and Puerto Rico, and as a consequence there was as great rejoicing among the volunteer soldier boys as there was among the regulars when they went to Tampa under the impression that they were going at once to Cuba.

Other Regiments to Follow.

The other regiments will probably be named to-morrow, the Eighth Massachusetts being most likely to go. These two brigades will go, under command of Gen. Carpenter, as soon as possible. On every side there is a general surprise that the Sixty-ninth New York is ordered away so soon after arriving in camp here, where the men have been only three days. The remarkable physique and generally soldierly appearance of the Sixty-ninth is conceded on all sides to have won for it one of the plums after which so many Colonels were reaching. Capt. Healy of the Sixty-ninth is to be made a Major, and other promotions are to follow to-morrow.

Col. Bills of the Second Nebraska is appointed to command the Second Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, in place of Col. Hardin, Second New York, now ordered to Tampa. Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth New York will send an officer to New York City to recruit 106 men to a company if the War Department grants permission. There have been only three desertions from New York regiments, one each from the Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth. The Fourteenth New York is now fully equipped on a war footing.

Gen. Grant to-day said he believed they would be shortly moved.

There were only sixteen men on the entire sick list to-day of all the New York regiments.

New York Camps Ahead.

Battalion Adjt. Gaines of the Second Kentucky was to-day appointed Brigadier Quartermaster. The Ninth New York of the same brigade gets the Brigade Surgeon and Commissary, the appointments to which are not yet named, on the recommendations of Col. Greene.

The New York regiment camps are conceded on all sides to be the cleanest and most orderly of all regimental camps here. The Second Wisconsin and Second Nebraska are the only ones of comparative merit. Two petitions have gone to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast regarding the Colonelcy of the Fourteenth New York. Lieut. Col. Klein has a two-third majority. The other candidate is Major Mitchell, who has the minority report. It is believed Lieut. Col. Klein has practically won the prize.

With those regiments that arrived to-day the troops at the park number 45,000. The regiments going away number 6,000. The First Maine Infantry arrived to-day. It comprises twelve companies, 1,021 officers and men, in command of Col. L. H. Kendall. The regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Third Corps.

The Second Arkansas arrived this afternoon. It is composed of twelve companies, 1,022 officers and men, commanded by Col. Virgil Y. Cook. The regiment was assigned to and completed the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Third Corps.

The Fifty-second Iowa arrived this morning. The regiment is composed of 900 officers and men, and is commanded by Col. William B. Humphrey. All the men were uniformed, but only partly armed. The regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Third Corps.

It is announced here this afternoon that the Government has leased 4,000 acres of land near Boyce Station, on which troops will be encamped. This land is four miles from Chattanooga in a northeasterly direction.

Just before the Decoration Day services began to-day two details of soldiers from the Fifth Illinois Regiment entered the cemetery with the bodies of Privates Frank C. Bosley and Ludwig Bohnert of that regiment, accompanied by a detachment of the regimental band playing a dead march. The cortège reached the spot in the cemetery selected for the interment, where a vast congregation had gathered to witness the military service for the dead. Chaplain H. W. Davis of the Fifth Illinois held a brief religious service, after which the remains of the two young soldiers were buried and the military salute was fired over the graves of the heroes of 1861-64. The party then covered with flowers the new-made mounds. Frank C. Bosley died last night of pneumonia, contracted while at Springfield. He was a member of Company G and lived at Pekin, Ill. Ludwig Bohnert was a member of Company D, having enlisted at Springfield in Company C and being afterward transferred. His residence is unknown, but his mother resides at Armsberg, Mo.

Clarence A. Bartol of Company M, Eighth Massachusetts died last night of heart failure, and the remains were to-day shipped to Marblehead, Mass., his former home.

CONDITIONS AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 30.—Gen. Shafter said to-day, when asked about reports from Washington that the Fifth Corps would start Thursday for Cuba, that he had received no such orders or intimation. He knew nothing about it, he said, except what he had learned from the newspaper correspondents.

Nevertheless the impression prevailed around headquarters that the end is now not far off, and that definite orders for breaking camp and getting on board the transports in waiting will soon be given if they already have not been given.

All kinds of rumors were afloat to-day. It was reported on what appeared to be good authority that orders for embarkation had actually been received from Washington, and that several of Admiral Sampson's ships were on their way from Cuban waters to act as convoys for the vast fleet of transports on their journey south. This was denied at headquarters.

If any such orders were received, however, there were certainly no indications of them at the docks at Port Tampa. No loading of supplies was observed during the day, and even the fires in many of the transports had apparently been drawn.

As the result of the conference held today between Major Gen. Shafter and Brig. Gen. Young, in command of the cavalry brigade at Lakeland, it was decided to abandon Lakeland as a camping ground for the present, but to keep the First and Second Cavalry at that point until such time as the removal of volunteer troops from Tampa left vacant suitable camp grounds or until actual orders to embark for Cuba were received. It was decided to place Col. Wood's regiment of Rough Riders at Lakeland temporarily, while the First Ohio Volunteers, now on their way South, probably also will be stopped there.

Major General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, will leave for Jacksonville to-morrow with his staff, and will establish corps headquarters at that point.

It has practically been decided to place the entire Seventh Army Corps along the coast of Florida. Most of the corps, it is said, will be stationed at Jacksonville, but troops will also be placed at Miami, St. Augustine, and Palatka. Lieut. Miley of Gen. Shafter's

Continued on Page 2.

TREATY TO AFFECT CANADA

It Provides for a Commission to Consider All Controversies with This Country.

GOOD FEELING THROUGHOUT

Bering Sea, Fisheries, Border Immigration, Klondike Regulations, and Reciprocity Issues to be Settled.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Canadian negotiations which have been in progress here for the last week were concluded to-night, when a definite agreement was reached for the creation of a commission which shall consider all the subjects of controversy between the United States and Canada and frame a treaty between the Imperial Government and the United States for the complete adjustment of these controversies. The agreement is now to be submitted to the British Government for its approval, and when this is given the organization of the commission will be completed. For the present the agreement is confined to the one point that the commission shall be created, the time and place for the commission to begin its work being left for future determination. It is understood, however, that the first meeting will be held at Quebec, probably during the coming Summer. The membership of the commission will be determined by the executive branches of the two Governments.

The discussions during the last week have proceeded in a manner most satisfactory to all parties concerned, it being stated to-night by those participating that the spirit of good-will was marked throughout. The purpose was not to arrive at final conclusions, but rather to pave the way for a commission which could effect the conclusions by complete examination of all the details of the several questions involved. These include the Bering Sea, North Atlantic and lake fisheries, border immigration, reciprocity, mining regulations in the Klondike and British North American possessions, and also the determination of the Alaskan boundary line.

While these were gone over in the conference just closed, it was a preliminary discussion, and no final agreement was reached on any of the subjects involved. The expectation is that the commission will now accomplish this general work, offsetting concessions on one question by equal concessions on other subjects involved.

Those participating in the conference were Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador; Sir Louis Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine; Gen. John W. Foster, special Commissioner in charge of Canadian affairs, and Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson. Sir Louis Davies left to-night for Ottawa. The British Ambassador will forward the agreement to the British Foreign Office, and it is expected that word will be received as to the approval of the imperial authorities in about a fortnight. After that the Commissioners will be named and the time and place of meeting definitely determined upon.

BRITISH SYMPATHY VOICED.

The Daily Chronicle Likes the Agreement with Canada.

LONDON, May 31.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon the dispatch of its Washington correspondent as to the Canadian agreement, says:

"The news that the agreement has been signed will be received throughout the country with keen pleasure and entire satisfaction. The foundations have been laid, and we are convinced that the fabric of Anglo-American unity will reach its appropriate crown."

With reference to the probability of protracted warfare, owing to the weakness of the insurgents in Cuba, the article continues:

"The United States must act as their own high destiny bids them act. If a policy of expansion is forced on America it cannot be doubted that a period of great trial, perhaps of prolonged warfare, is before us. We have no doubt whatever of her success. No people of tougher grit ever fought for their place in the world; but it will greatly shorten and simplify their task, assisting the work of civilization, if they are assured that British diplomacy and the British Navy are acting as their reserve force."

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

No Negotiations on Foot for a Close Compact, as Was Cabled to The London Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Careful inquiry at the State Department and at the British Embassy fails to develop any substantial basis for the report cabled yesterday to The London Telegraph that negotiations are afoot looking to a close compact between the United States and Great Britain covering all possible subjects of future differences, conferring special trade privileges on both parties, providing for the joint use of the Nicaragua Canal, and embracing what would amount to an alliance, offensive and defensive, to the end that Great Britain may enjoy in peace her Asiatic possessions, while the United States will have a share of the trade in that quarter, and will be secured also in the application of the Monroe Doctrine.

All of these subjects have been discussed from time to time in the past in the press of the United States and England, and the probable basis for the coalition at this time is to be found in Mr. Chamberlain's speech recently delivered, which has aroused so much interest on both hemispheres. So far as the Nicaraguan Canal is concerned, it is pointed out that if the United States contemplated joint use of that means of communication there would be no necessity for including such a provision in a treaty, inasmuch as the same result would be attained by a simple affirmation that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, under the terms of which both the United States and Great Britain declared for joint control of any waterway to be constructed in the future is still in force.

The trade relations are even now being adjusted on a new basis, through the drafting of an agreement between Sir Julian Pauncefote for Great Britain and by Mr. Kasson for the United States, under the terms of the reciprocity sections of the Dingley Tariff act.

The talk of a union on an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine is rather sentimental than practical at this stage, and there is the best authority for the statement that the subject has not been broached in any manner in the diplomatic exchanges of the two Governments since the celebrated passage between Secretary Olney and the Marquis of Salisbury during the negotiations that led up to the Venezuelan arbitration agreement. It may be recalled that in his last note, while conceding the propriety of arbitration, the British Premier nowhere admitted any application of the Monroe Doctrine to the boundary question, and so far as is known there has been no change in British sentiment on that point up to this time. As to relations of the United States and Great Britain in respect to Asiatic trade, there is no reason to believe that there has been any change in the policy of our own Government, which, while animated by the kindliest feelings toward the British, and, appreciating what has been done by Great Britain to liberalize Chinese trade, has confined its efforts to the single object of protecting American trade from invidious discrimination, and so far, it is believed, with signal success.

In British official circles here much satisfaction is felt at the conspicuous growth of friendship between the English-speaking people on both sides of the water, but it is the view in these circles that it is a healthy and desirable growth which cannot find immediate expression in formal treaties or conventions. Such large results are hoped for in the course of time as the result of public opinion. In the meantime, there is a disposition to adopt a conservative view as to what should be attempted at the present moment. The reports that far-reaching agreements are under consideration, or are about to be made, are looked upon as very prejudicial to the accomplishment of any real result. As stated by a leading diplomatic official to-day, radical criticism of Great Britain has apparently given way to radical sympathy, and in both cases this radicalism misleads people in having false expectations and false fears, and serves to defeat those conservative results which are secured only by patience and mature deliberation.

POPE'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

It Is Asserted in London that They Have Been Forwarded to President McKinley.

LONDON, May 31.—A London news agency asserts that the Pope has forwarded peace proposals to President McKinley.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Widespread Distress in Various Parts of the Interior, and Notably in Catalonia.

LONDON, May 31.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegram says:

"Widespread distress is reported in various parts of the interior, more especially in the Province of Catalonia, where food prices have risen considerably, while a number of working people have been thrown out of employment.

"This week several factories at Mauresa, northwest of Barcelona, will have to be closed, as a result of which hundreds of families will be plunged into misery.

"The local government is endeavoring to alleviate want by opening soup kitchens.

"According to a dispatch from Murcia, capital of the province of that name, riots occurred yesterday (Sunday) in the City of Mula owing to the scarcity of food, especially bread. Details of the outbreak have not yet been received, but it is known that the local authorities and a number of wealthy individuals have arranged to have cheap bread baked for the poor.

"The views of a considerable number of Spaniards respecting the conduct of the war are expressed to-day by El Nacional, as follows:

"'Without plan, without purpose, without earnestness, we are frittering away the one advantage which the enemy's lack of military education gave us. We neither boldly take the offensive nor confine ourselves strictly to defense. Admiral Cervera displays a system of strategy which warrants the belief that we are making ready for a protracted war, so as to tire out the enemy; but Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, with his usual breeziness, declares that he cannot prolong the conflict.'"

The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"It is reported that Señor Sagasta, during Sunday's Cabinet Council, reasserted that Spain does not expect the support, diplomatic or otherwise, of any foreign power, and that there is no question whatever of undertaking negotiations for this purpose through Señor Leon y Castillo, Spanish Ambassador at Paris."

Spain and the Paris Exposition.

LONDON, May 31.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Señor Gamazo, the Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, will agree to allot a credit for the representation of Spain at the Paris Exposition of 1900. He has also agreed to introduce a bill to execute needful public works for the benefit of the unemployed."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen in the Rocky Mountain districts and has risen in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and lake regions. An area of high pressure covers the central valleys and lake regions. Low pressure skirts the Atlantic coast and a belt of low pressure extends along the Rocky Mountain region from Canada to Mexico.

There is a partial cloudiness on the Atlantic coast and generally clear weather in the interior districts, as far as the Rocky Mountain slope, where there is again a partial cloudiness. Thunder storms have occurred in the South Atlantic States and scattered showers on the Middle and North Atlantic coast. Light showers have fallen in the Ohio and Central Mississippi valleys and in the Northwest.

The temperature is lower in the central Mississippi Valley and higher in the lake regions.

For Tuesday, fair weather is indicated in the Mississippi Valley and districts to the eastward. Fair weather will continue in the Western Gulf States. There will be a partial cloudiness, with probably scattered showers in the Northern and Central Rocky Mountain Districts. The temperature will be higher in the Ohio Valley, the lake regions, and New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	51	55	59
6 A. M.	50	55	60
9 A. M.	58	62	64
12 M.	61	67	71
4 P. M.	60	74	74
6 P. M.	56	70	71
9 P. M.	55	61	66
12 P. M.	58	58	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65¾
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1897	58
Corresponding date for last 20 years	64

The maximum temperature was 74 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 55 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 92 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 56 per cent.

Don't Go Away
without a guitar, mandolin, or banjo, best and cheapest at KRELL'S, 174 Fifth Av. (22d St.)—Adv.

SCHLEY MAY FORCE A FIGHT

Naval Officers Believe That He Will Make a Dash at the Spanish Fleet.

TALK OF MILITARY EXPEDITION

Thought Probable in Washington That an Attack by Land and Sea May Be Made Upon Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The official news that Admiral Cervera has been located in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba was received by Secretary Long with unfeigned relief. Day after day, and as late as 11 o'clock last night, he had been obliged to tell every inquirer that he had no news of the Spanish fleet. He "believed" that it was under observation; that it was "bottled up" in Santiago Harbor, and that it would be destroyed in course of time, but he had no definite information to support that belief until after midnight.

The information given out at the Navy Department was not specific as to the ships seen by Commodore Schley, but Secretary Long said to-day that the Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa had been identified, and that the other two were probably with these. The statement is made that Commodore Schley furnished the identification. Secretary Long said there was other information in the dispatch, "but nothing that it was considered wise to publish." Naval officers here entertain no doubt that the Vizcaya and Oquendo are in the harbor. They cannot admit that an Admiral in Cervera's position would venture to divide his fleet.

Rumors of Military Assistance.

The Navy Department jumps at the conclusion, which was entertained at the War Department, that something in the dispatch of Commodore Schley caused the early circulation of the report that military assistance is to be sent to him at once under naval convoy. It is surmised that Schley reported that it would be possible to capture the Spanish fleet if a large armed landing force could be provided to co-operate with his ships, and the return for such a venture would probably be the addition of four first-class cruisers to the United States Navy.

Great confidence is expressed by naval officers in the enterprising spirit of Commodore Schley. It is assumed by those who know him that he has ere this concocted plans for getting into the harbor without being blown up and to capture the Spanish ships before Admiral Cervera can blow them up. Secretary Long will render all the aid to him that he calls for. The War Board is keeping hands off, and there are to be no instructions that will hamper the commander of the fleet.

Some suggestions have been made about sending heavy guns to Santiago to be used in reducing the works and destroying the Spanish ships. These suggestions do not excite any approval either on the war or navy side of the big building. Those who have been intrusted with information about a combined army and navy movement insist that it will not do to conduct a siege with big guns.

Blanco Cannot Help Cervera.

Whatever the plans may be, it seems likely that they will be kept secret until they are carried out. The indications of preparation are many. If an expedition is to be sent to Santiago naval officers say that it will be impossible for Blanco to render any assistance to Cervera, even if he learns that the Admiral is seriously in need of it. The only railroad from Havana toward Santiago stops at Santa Clara, less than half way. Cervera and the Governor at Santiago must therefore depend upon the forces they now have to maintain a defense against attack by land and sea.

Where the Forces May Land.

Some time ago it was intimated that the landing place for an expedition to Cuba, to co-operate with the insurgents, would be Manzanilla. Manzanilla, which is now held by a garrison that abandoned Bayamo to the insurgents, is about seventy-five miles from Santiago. It is, however, considered that the place of landing is more likely to be Guantanamo, which is east of Santiago on the same coast line, or the Bay of Nipe, on the north shore.

A landing at either would necessitate a long march through the country, with exposure to the assults of guerrillas, but by approaching Santiago from the rear with a force of regulars, seasoned to hot weather and all sorts of fighting, like the troops that have seen service on the Western plains, it is believed that the opposition of the garrison would soon be overcome, especially as the Spaniards can hardly be prepared for attack from a powerful enemy on the land side.

NEWS OF A BATTLE EXPECTED

KEY WEST, Fla., May 30.—Any doubt remaining as to the exact location of Admiral Cervera's fleet was removed by reports brought in by naval scout ships. The Spanish squadron is anchored in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and the problem remains for the commanders of the American fleet to dispose of the enemy, either by corking the bottle or by forcing the long and narrow passage and smashing the strong Spanish squadron at the anchorage its commander has chosen.

It has been thought that the campaign against Admiral Cervera might now be ended by demolishing the forts at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, blockading the channel, and isolating the Spanish fleet until the other problems of the war are worked out. This, however, is not in the line with American policy, and simply accepting the view of the situation taken by the naval experts here, Admiral Cervera will have to accept battle at once. It is confidently expected that a hard blow will be struck within three or four days.

In case Santiago is attacked the news of the battle will be sent from Mole St. Nicholas and Kingston, and the prizes and wounded will be sent to Key West.

Strong and effective as are the Spanish ships, representing as they do the flower of the Spanish Navy, every argument in naval strategy compelled Admiral Cervera either to seek the shelter of the close harbor of Santiago de Cuba or return to Spain, and he chose to make his stand at Santiago de Cuba.

It is now known that when he sailed for the West Indies he expected to enter San Juan de Puerto Rico for coal and supplies. His plans were upset by receipt of the news that Rear Admiral Sampson had bombarded the fortifications there. This, coupled with the great possibility that Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet would be met if he attempted to enter that harbor, left the Spanish Admiral only one alternative, and he [illegible] is going to Santiago de Cuba. [illegible] is prevented, he has been able to [illegible] and repair, and is in a position [illegible] either the conditions imposed by [illegible] blockade or the issue of a fight in the [illegible] harbor after the American fleet has [illegible] the passage.

[illegible] CERVERA WAS TRAPPED.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

[illegible] ST. NICHOLAS, Haiti, May 30.—The following dispatch has been received here from the correspondent of The Associated Press with the American fleet, off Santiago de Cuba:

"Off Santiago de Cuba, May 29.

"Commodore Schley and the Flying Squadron have the Spanish fleet bottled up in the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba. By the most clever manœuvring the Commodore allowed the Spaniards to think he had left in disgust. They took the bait and ran into the harbor. Commodore Schley moved down this morning, and, at 6 o'clock, going close to the harbor, he saw the Cristobal Colon, the Maria Teresa, and two torpedo boats.

"Commodore Schley has acted upon his own information and judgment for the past six days, and believes the whole Spanish fleet is there.

"He sat on the after triangle of the Brooklyn this morning until after the discovery of the fleet, and he then went to breakfast, saying:

"'I have got them, and they will never get home.'

"The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived here this morning, and was sent to the Mole St. Nicholas with dispatches. She captured a coal ship, which was sent to Key West by Captain Sigsbee in charge of a prize crew. The coal was undoubtedly intended for the Spanish fleet. It is believed there is not much coal at Santiago de Cuba.

"The officers and men of the Flying Squadron are jubilant over the fact that the location of the Spanish fleet has finally been definitely established.

"The temperature here is 110 degrees in the shade, and in the steel turrets the heat is beyond the power of imagination.

"The American ships here are the Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts, Iowa, Marblehead, and Vixen, an auxiliary torperdo gunboat."

CERVERA'S VISIT TO CURACAO.

The British steamer Laughton, which is under charter to the Red D Line, arrived yesterday from Willemstad, Curacao, and La Guayra. Capt. Hodgson said that he was at Willemstad when the Spanish fleet arrived. The harbor consists of a narrow channel, on either side of which is the town, and a lagoon within. The Laughton was at her berth when the Spanish vessels appeared on the morning of Saturday, May 14. They anchored three miles out. Two of them, the Viscaya and Infanta Maria Teresa, passed in through the channel at 10 A. M. and anchored in the lagoon.

The American steamer Maracaibo, owned also by the Red D Line, and which plies between Maracaibo and Curacao as a feeder to the New York line, was lying on the left side of the channel, directly across from the Laughton.

When the ships passed out they joined the Almirante Oquendo and Cristobal Colon and the two accompanying torpedo boat destroyers outside, and the fleet sailed away to the north.

Capt. Hodgson confirmed the report that the Dutch authorities would not permit more than two of the vessels to enter the harbor. They took on altogether of coal and provisions, he understood, 200 tons each.

Chief Engineer Clarke of the Laughton said that he rowed around the cruisers while they were anchored in the smooth water of the lagoon. How little was the quantity of coal they had was indicated, he said, by the two or three feet above the normal water line exposed above the water. This was covered by grass, and he judged that their under bodies must be very foul and in no shape for fast going. One of the quick-fire guns on the Vizcaya seemed to be split.

The fleet remained till 6 P. M. Sunday, May 15, having been at Curacao thirty-two hours.

SPANISH AFTER SUPPLIES.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 30.—The Cuban coasting steamer Purisima Concepcion has arrived here from Manzanillo, with a Spanish commissariat officer in disguise, seeking supplies.

One hundred tons of cornmeal were bought to-day and the American squadron and the Colonial authorities have been warned.

TO CAPTURE THE TERROR.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Navy Department has taken note of the reported arrival of the torpedo boat destroyer Terror at San Juan. They say she has made her last cruise under the Spanish flag.

It is inferred from this that one of the American cruisers is already on her way to keep the destroyer in San Juan Harbor.

THE HARVARD QUITS KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 30.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, formerly the American Line steamer New York, has sailed to join Commodore Schley's squadron. She took a pilot familiar with the south coast of Cuba.

MADRID, May 30.—The newspapers here are much concerned over the fact that the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard was allowed to ship from 600 to 750 tons of coal at Kingston, Jamaica. They declare Great Britain has violated her neutrality thereby.

SPAIN'S THIRD FLEET.

The Numancia a "Resurrection Ship" —Order for Troops for the Philippines Countermanded.

LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Barcelona, printed under the heading "A Resurrection Ship," refers as follows to the Spanish announcement of the formation of a third Spanish fleet, to include the ironclad Numancia:

"The Numancia is here, her bulwarks battered, her anchors and chains thick with rust, and her paint all gone. Apparently she does not carry a single gun. I am not sure whether she has engines. Beyond a few sentries, she certainly has no crew. A small gang of men is hammering, swabbing, and painting, and fifty marines from Carthagena have been ordered here to do the work of patching up.

"Though official announcements say that the reserve fleet, including the Numancia, is to go to the Philippines, the 7,000 men who were to have gone with it are now definitely countermanded. Besides the Numancia, the armed cruiser Cardenal Cisneros and the cruiser Lepanto, now just out of dock at Carthagena, with the Dona Maria de Molina, the Don Alvaro de Bazan, and the Marques de la Vittoria, will be included. The Peros (formerly the Morna) from Valencia has been ordered to Cadiz and will be transformed into an auxiliary cruiser. Similar orders are expected for the transatlantic liner Jover Suera."

Native of Manila Deserts.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 30.—The cook of the United States auxiliary gunboat Hawk, a native of Manila, deserted his post three [illegible] and was arrested ashore to-day.

ON THE RECREATION PIERS.

The recreation piers at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street and the foot of East Third Street were immensely patronized yesterday afternoon and evening, although there was some difference between the visitors who went there in the earlir part of the day and those who came when the shades of night had fallen and the electric lights blazed forth in all their glory. Tired mothers and their babies went to the piers during the afternoon to inhale some fresh air, and they were not generally dressed in their feast-day clothes.

In the evening, however, the young men, dressed in their best suits and hats and toothpick shoes, highly polished, hied them to the Twenty-fourth Street pier. Many of them had their sweethearts with them, not their sisters, for those adjuncts were not wanted. The girls, whether with their beaux or in troops of femininity, who went to the Twenty-fourth Street dock were, in the language of the east side, "dressed to electrocute," and they certainly cast glances at the swains as though such was their intention. It did not seem to take much for a party of young fellows to strike up an acquaintance with a party of the opposite sex, and this was generally followed by a walk up and down the pier in couples, and when the policeman was not looking to dance to the tunes of the music by the band.

At the Third Street pier the visitors were not all very select as to their clothes, at least the male part. Some men came in their working clothes, and others appeared in shirt sleeves, with the sleeves rolled up the arms. These had come for the fresh air and music, and not to make any "mashes," and they never for a moment showed any intentions in that direction.

The general scene on both piers in the evening was very pleasing. Both places were brilliantly lighted up by electricity, the hands playing lively tunes, the sudden darkness on the river, beyond which the distant lights twinkled on the Brooklyn side, and the pale lights of the steamboats that sailed up and down the stream gave a charming scenic effect to the tout ensemble and encouragement to light Summer reverie.

THE PRINTERS' MONUMENT.

Unveiling of the Obelisk Erected in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Over 200 members of Typographical Union No. 6 went yesterday to Mount Hope Cemetery to unveil the new monument that has been erected to the dead members of the union buried there, and among whom are several veterans of the civil war.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings, who was a printer in his early days, and still carries his union card as a member in good standing, was the orator of the day, and began his speech by tracing the upward progress of the workingman, from the serf to the free, intelligent artisan, who has a strong standing in the community and commands consideration and respect. The first great strike on this continent, Mr. Cummings held, was the American Revolution. The colonies organized themselves into a trades union and manfully and successfully struck for their rights.

Harry McManus, the oldest living member of the union, unveiled the monument. It is in the form of an obelisk of bluish gray granite on a pedestal, altogether 15 feet high, and bears the inscription, "To the Memory of Members of Typographical Union No. 6."

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE PAY.

Ten Per Cent. Reduction to be Restored and Dividends Resumed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 30.—The 10 per cent. reduction in wages made by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company in 1893 is to be restored July 1, according to a semi-official announcement made at the general offices of the company in Louisville to-day.

Dividends on the capital stock at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum are also to be resumed, it is said, by the declaration of a dividend of 1½ per cent. The reduction made in 1893 was 10 per cent. on all salaries of $5,000 a year or less and 20 per cent. on all salaries above that figure.

The restoration will affect every employe of the company, no matter what his contract or agreement, these having been kept in force subject to a discount of 10 per cent. of the payroll. President Smith is just back from Europe, where he consulted the Belgian owners regarding the restoration.

CHICAGO HEIR RETURNS.

Frederick N. Robinson Back from Texas After a Long Absence.

CHICAGO, May 30.—A sensational turn has been given the litigation now pending in regard to the Curtis E. Robinson estate by the announcement that Frederick N. Robinson, who was believed to have died twenty years ago, is alive in Texas, and will shortly come to Chicago to claim a fortune of $100,000.

Frederick N. Robinson was, it is said, last heard of in 1879, when his aunt received a letter from him dated Savannah, announcing that he was tired of roving, and that he intended to come North in a few days. Curtis E. Robinson, who was well known as a saloon keeper and large property owner, died in 1892 at his home, 3,150 Wabash Avenue. Since his death a fight for the fortune has been waged between Robinson's children and his brothers and sisters. Robinson settled in Chicago in 1866, coming from Massachusetts. Frederick N. Robinson was born about 1860, and a few years later Curtis E. Robinson and his wife separated permanently. About 1875 he introduced to his friends as his wife Johannah Dackermann, who had three children by a former husband. Two of the children, it is said, died, and the third, a boy, who was kidnapped in 1870, has not been heard of since. By the woman, whom he recognized as his wife, Robinson had three children, all of whom are alive.

Woman Burned by Exploding Lamp.

Mrs. Lizzie Sessler of 427 West Fortieth Street was seriously burned last night by the exploding of a lamp. The stories differ as to the cause of the explosion. Peter Sessler, the husband of the injured woman, returned home at 10 o'clock very much intoxicated, and it is rumored that he threw the lamp at his wife. He was held at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station to await trial, and was charged with assault. Mrs. Sessler's condition is serious and her recovery is doubtful.

Catholic Orphan Asylum Dedicated.

TRENTON, N. J., May 30.—The new Catholic Orphan Asylum at Hopewell, N. J., five miles from here, was dedicated this afternoon by Bishop McFaul. Over 5,000 persons were present, the Catholic societies of Trenton, New Brunswick, and Perth Amboy attending in a body. Col. Daniel Morse of Atlantic City, who contributed $50,000, with which the building was erected, was unable to be present, owing to illness.

Commencement at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 30.—Out of about sixty Harvard seniors whose work during their course had entitled them to write commencement parts, the following have been selected to speak at commencement: W. H. P. Hatch, South Hartford, N. Y.; M. J. G. Cunniff, Boston; R. T. Parke, Lynn; R. P. Utter, Denver. W. C. Jenness, Richmond, Ind., has been selected to speak for the Graduate School.

Lady Anderson, the Trotter, Dead.

GREENFIELD, Ind., May 30.—Lady Anderson, one of the three "guideless and driveless wonders" of the American trotting turf, died here to-day. Lady Anderson's performances have been seen in nearly all of the large cities. Her record was 2:06½.

Erie Canal Bank Breaks.

ROCHESTER, May 30.—Sixty feet of embankment burst out on the north side of the Erie Canal one mile west of Brockport early this morning. The waters flooded the low wheat lands for several miles and did considerable damage to the young crops. A large force of men is at work repairing the break.

Suicide in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 30.—Philip McCarthy, at one time an insurance agent, shot and almost instantly killed himself at his home in this city to-night. He had been on a protracted spree.

THE PHILIPPINES TARIFF.

Spanish Duties to Remain in Force and the Proceeds Turned Over to Gen. Merritt.

PRIVILEGES TO BE ABOLISHED

American Goods to be Treated Like All Others in the Imposition of Duties Which Now Discriminate in Favor of Spain.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—As a result of the investigation the Treasury Department has been making into the question of a tariff for the Philippines to be levied as a military contribution during the occupation of the islands by the United States forces the Administration has practically decided to enforce the existing Spanish schedules, with only such changes as the circumstances may make necessary.

The experts of the Customs Service have made an exhaustive study of Spanish tariffs, with special reference to the course to be pursued in the Philippines, and the results of these labors have been laid before the President by Secretary Gage. The first proposition was to adopt a new tariff drawn on the American model, as was done when this country occupied Tampico during the Mexican war.

In that case, which has furnished the most useful precedents for the present emergency, a special tariff was prepared and enforced during the brief occupation of the port by the military forces of the United States. In the case of the Philippines, however, in view of the differences of language and of standards of measure, of the remoteness of the territory, and of the conditions entirely dissimilar to those existing here, it has been deemed wiser simply to take up the tariff lists as the Spaniards will leave them and continue the same duties as now.

This, it is believed, will cause less interruption to commerce, be more satisfactory to the foreign merchants who do business with the islands, and prove more acceptable to the natives, whose good will is recognized as worth cultivating if the territory is to be retained.

The Spanish tariff in the Philippines is different from our own in that it is a revenue tariff. Pursuant to the Spanish policy of squeezing the colonies just as much as they will stand, the rates have been made just as high as possible. They are specific entirely, no ad valorem duty being laid. All goods imported from the mother country are exempted from taxation, so as to make it to the interest of the people to trade with the mother country. The free list is large, special privileges being given to the priests and the Church. One of the particulars in which the tariff will be changed under the American administration will be in the abridging of this free list, so as to take away the discriminations in favor of the Church and the numerous holy orders.

The enforcement of the tariff will be left to the military authorities under Gen. Merritt. The Treasury Department will have no official connection with it, although it will send out a number of expert assistants to aid the army officials in the technical execution of the task. The tariff being imposed strictly as a military contribution, the proceeds will be turned into the army's strong box without the formality of forwarding them to the Treasury. In view of international law, the Philippines, even after they have been occupied by the military forces of the United States, will remain extraneous territory. They will not be a part of this country until the conclusion of a treaty of peace has settled the title upon us. In consequence, American goods sent to the islands will be made to pay duty just as goods from other countries. This will be in direct contrast with the Spanish policy, and is expected to have a good effect in making the American occupation popular. As the import taxes will not be increased, as American merchants will have no advantage over those of other countries, and as there will undoubtedly be an improvement in the administration with regard to honesty and progress, the commercial world of the Far East, it is pointed out, has nothing to complain of as a result of the change of masters in the Philippines.

A PLEA FOR TAKING HAWAII.

F. G. Newlands Does Not Think It Ought to Wait Until the Close of the War.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Representative Francis G. Newlands, author of the resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, now pending in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, said this evening: "By those opposed to Hawaiian annexation it is urged to be best to postpone the question until the close of the war and then to consider it in connection with the Philippines question. I am opposed to such postponement because Hawaiian annexation does not rest at all upon colonial expansion and should be considered entirely apart from it, although it must be admitted that if the Philippines be held permanently the ownership of the half-way station at Hawaii is absolutely indispensable."

Mr. Newlands pointed out that the proposed occupation of the Philippines was an incidental war measure made necessary by the brilliant naval victory of Admiral Dewey—a victory that was achieved in furtherance of a plan to cripple Spain's power on the seas. He held that, instead of endeavoring to conquer the Philippines, "we should bend all our energies on Cuba. Something heroic is required there, not a campaign of mere starvation which will destroy first the very people we started in to succor."

Mr. Newlands said that questions legitimately growing out of the war might well be left for future consideration, but he objected to yoking the Hawaiian and Philippines questions together. "The Philippines question is one of war, of conquest, and colonial expansion," said he. "The Hawaiian question is one of peace and defense of the territory we now occupy. The Philippines question is new; the Hawaiian question is old. The Hawaiian Islands are offered to us. We cannot afford to let them drift into the possession of a hostile or neutral power. They constitute the only place from Alaska to the tropics and from San Francisco to Hongkong where a loaf of bread or a glass of water can be obtained. The fortifications and defense of the Hawaiian Islands would not cost as much as a single battleship. How many battleships and fortifications would be required on the Pacific Coast during either peace or war if some foreign power should hold this stronghold in the Pacific Ocean?

"Much could be said as to the commercial advantages of holding the only half-way station of the Pacific, but I do not propose to go into that question. I simply contend that the annexation problem has nothing to do with colonial expansion and should not await the settlement of the Philippines question. The distinction should be kept in mind. The Philippines mean conquest; Hawaii means defense. The Philippines mean colonial expansion and militarism; Hawaii means simply the economical protection of our present territory."

ANOTHER GUNBOAT OURS.

Dewey Captures the Leyte Off Iloilo—He Protects the Callao's Captain.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

HONGKONG, May 30.—The British second-class cruiser Pique has arrived here from Iloilo and Manilla. She reports all quiet at both places.

The Spanish garrison at Iloilo numbers 100 men, and the place has no defenses. The foreigners there are safe.

Supplies are reaching Manila plentifully from the surrounding country. There is no panic at Manila. The Spaniards are working upon the fortifications; but their guns are old and useless, and they are short of ammunition.

Rear Admiral Dewey has informed the authorities at Manila that he will hold them responsible for the life of the Captain of the Spanish gunboat Callao, captured by the United States fleet. The Spaniards have been threatening to shoot him for surrendering, although confronted by the whole American fleet.

All the American ships are at Cavite, in Manila Bay. Salt provisions are plentiful, but fresh provisions are not obtainable. There is no sickness in the American fleet.

In reply to the Spanish attempt to win over Aguinaldo's men, the insurgents are [illegible] captured the American bark Saranac, loaded with coal and owned by William Simpson, Jr., of New York, has left Iloilo and gone to [illegible].

It is asserted that the Spaniards released the Saranac owing to the fact that she hoisted the British flag prior to her capture.

The Americans have captured the Spanish gunboat Leyte, which was attempting to run dispatches into Iloilo.

A steamer is reported to have landed 3,000 rifles at Cavite, for the use of the insurgents. The Spaniards have offered $25,000 reward for the head of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader.

The Governor of Hongkong has prohibited the United States auxiliary gunboat Zafiro from taking war stores to the American fleet; but he has permitted her to ship "officers' luxuries." The Zafiro sails from here for Manila to-day.

ARTILLERY FOR GEN. MERRITT.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—No transports in addition to the five chartered last week have been engaged for the military expedition to the Philippines, but the statement was made to-day by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn that these five ships are all that will be needed for the second section of the expedition, which will, he thinks, probably sail for Manila this week. These vessels, Mr. Meiklejohn said, would be enough to carry all the troops at San Francisco that are ready to leave. By the time another detail is prepared to go, the Assistant Secretary hopes to have more transports ready.

The negotiations with the Northern Pacific Company for the charter of their entire fleet of six ships are still pending. The difference between the Government and the owners, who are British capitalists, is one of price. Should these ships be secured, the problem of transporting the troops now at San Francisco to their Far Eastern destination would be practically solved.

It was stated at the War Department today that no orders have yet been issued detaching volunteers now at other camps to San Francisco. It is pointed out that if the volunteer regiments already ordered to Manila are recruited to their maximum, as the War Department hopes to have done, the force will amount to nearly 20,000 men, which is believed to be ample for present needs. It is certainly as large a force, it is urged, as it will be possible to transport to Manila in any reasonable time, considering the difficulties that have been encountered in securing ships at present.

Reported Deaths of Dewey's Men.

LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Manila, dated May 26, via Hong Kong, says:

"The American warships are still in the bay, except a couple of the smaller ones, which are being used on patrol duty outside. Rear Admiral Dewey is losing men from disease almost daily. Smallpox and dysentery are said to be rife in the American squadron.

"Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, reached Cavite from the interior, and soon after his arrival went on board one of the warships. He is working hard to gain over the rebels to the side of the Americans with a view to active co-operation when Dewey's reinforcements arrive."

More Volunteers May Go to Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The question of sending additional volunteer regiments from the East to the Philippines is still under consideration, but no conclusion has yet been reached. Among the regiments which have been tendered for this service is the First District of Columbia volunteer infantry, commanded by Col. Harris, and the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, commanded by Col. Greene. These are regarded as two of the most efficient organizations now available, and it is not at all improbable that they may eventually be sent to the relief of Admiral Dewey at Manila.

Gen. Merritt Takes Command.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commander of the Manila expeditionary forces and Governor General of the Philippines, moved his headquarters from the Palace Hotel to the Phelan Building to-day. He and his staff occupy the rooms that have been the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Otis, who to-day moved with his staff to Camp Richmond, were rented headquarters had been prepared for him. Gen. Merritt issued an order to-day formally announcing that he had taken command of the Philippine forces and expeditions.

Religious Orders Offer to Withdraw.

LONDON, May 31.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I understand that the religious orders in the Philippines have signed a statement to Captain General Augusti offering to withdraw from the islands if that will facilitate the suppression of the rebellion."

THE FUNERAL OF DANIEL RYAN.

The funeral of Daniel Ryan, late Building Commissioner for the Borough of Brooklyn, which took place yesterday, was one of the largest ever seen in that borough. Several hundred carriages were in the procession that followed the body to Holy Cross Cemetery, after a requiem mass had been sung in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue.

At the church the choir had been augmented for the occasion, and consisted of a double quartet, with the Rev. Matthew Flynn of the Church of the Holy Rosary as organist. The Rev. Bernard McHugh, rector of St. John's, celebrated the solemn requiem mass, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Lynch and the Rev. Edward Holly. The pallbearers were Hugh McLaughlin, James Shevlin, Senator Michael J. Coffey, Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, Luke D. Stapleton, Councilman William A. Doyle, John Gallagher, John Taaffe, Thomas Nevins, John Guilfoyle, Assessor John Delmar, and Deputy Corrections Commissioner James J. Kirwin. There were more than a hundred florals gifts from city officials and personal friends of Mr. Ryan. Most of the leading Democrats of Brooklyn and many prominent Republicans were present.

FATAL OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

Michael Ward, a wealthy metal dealer, died from an overdose of morphine at Roosevelt Hospital last evening, two hours after being removed from his home at 408 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. Ward was fifty-six years old, and he lived with his family in a brownstone house at the above address. He carried on business at 519 West Fifty-fifth Street. For a long time he had suffered from insomnia, and had been attended by Dr. Thomas J. Kelly of 357 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Friday last Mr. Ward sent for Dr. Kelly and told him that he had fallen downstairs. The physician found several contusions on the man's body, and filled out a prescription for medicine containing morphine, as Mr. Ward was suffering mostly from shock. Yesterday morning, the medicine being exhausted, more was sent for without the physician having been notified.

Mr. Ward was to take two teaspoonfuls of the medicine every four hours. Mrs. Ward saw that her husband had his dose at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. She left the room for a few minutes, and on returning found her husband unconscious and hurriedly called in Dr. Kelly.

The doctor says when he reached the house he found the fresh bottle of medicine empty, and was told that Mr. Ward had taken the entire contents. He sent a call to the hospital, and the unconscious man was taken there, where he died shortly before 6 o'clock.

At the house it was said that Ward had taken simply one extra dose. Coroner's Physician Donlin went to the hospital at 8 o'clock, and after an examination issued a death certificate stating that Mr. Ward had died of accidental morphine poisoning.

Our American Policy.

The policy of this country regarding foreign complications seems likely to remain conservative. The Monroe doctrine, according to the declaration of our leading politicians, will be sustained, but patience and prudence in official quarters will restrain the exuberance of public opinion. The wisest and most prudent course for the rheumatic and the malarious is to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures kidney complaint and dyspepsia.

ENGLISH COLLIER A PRIZE

The St. Paul Captures the Restormel Off Santiago de Cuba with Coal for Spanish Fleet.

FOLLOWED IN CEVERA'S STEPS

Sailed from Cardiff to Puerto Rico, Curacao, and Then to Cuba—Taken Four Miles Off Morro Castle After One Shot.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 30.—The British steamer Restormel was brought in here this morning, under her own steam, by a prize crew. She was captured by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, commanded by Capt. Sigsbee, while trying to put into Santiago de Cuba with a cargo of coal. The steamer was bound from Cardiff to Puerto Rico. As the Restormel came in the British flag was flying half way down her mainmast. She was leaking badly. Newspaper men were not permitted to approach within a hundred yards of her.

The Restormel was captured under the very guns of Morro Castle, at Santiago de Cuba at 6 A. M. on May 25. She carried 2,400 tons of the best Welsh coal from Cardiff, presumably for Admiral Cervera's fleet.

The St. Paul had been lying off the port for six days, and early last Wednesday morning the big collier was sighted, making at full speed for Santiago Harbor. The St. Paul fired a blank shot, and the Restormel came to four miles from the Santiago forts. The forts did not fire on the cruiser. A prize crew, under the command of Lieut. J. A. Pattson was put on board and dispossessed the British officers, who made no protest.

Leaking Badly When Taken.

Not a line was found among the ship's papers relative to the destination or consignee of the cargo. The Restormel was headed at once for Key West. She was leaking badly when captured and is still in a serious condition.

Lieut. Pattson's first business here was to see about stopping the leak and pumping the ship.

The Restormel now lies in the harbor, near a wharf. The British flag is flying at her stern. Marines patrol the prize, and will allow no one on board the steamer. The members of her crew are not even allowed to take newspapers offered to them from launches that come alongside.

When the Restormel left Santiago de Cuba it was believed by those on the St. Paul and the other United States vessels that the Spanish fleet was inside.

In addition to the St. Paul, there were five other fast naval scouts outside the port, establishing a definite blockade in the sense that no merchant vessels are allowed to enter. The departure of Admiral Cervera's fleet would have been instantly reported.

The guard on the Restormel is so strict that even the British Consul is not permitted to go on board.

The Prize Commissioners were busy all day taking testimony in the Restormel case, and as a result of the hearing the ship and cargo have been libeled, and will go before the court in the same form as the other prize cases.

The British Consul believes the steamer will be released, but the Spanish fleet will not get the coal.

Lieut. Pattson's Experience.

According to Lieut. J. A. Pattson, who is in command of the prize crew that brought in the Restormel, her capture was a very commonplace affair. Lieut. Pattson says:

"About 5 o'clock last Wednesday morning the St. Paul, scouting off Santiago Harbor, sighted the Restormel twelve miles away, apparently heading for the port. She was going in openly and honestly and not skulking along the shore. The St. Paul took a course to cut her off, and, when within hailing distance, fired a blank shot. The pursued steamer paid no attention; but she hove to immediately when a solid shot was fired across her bows.

"About 6 o'clock I went out with a prize crew and took possession without protest. The Captain talked frankly, saying that he was bound for Santiago, though he had sailed from Cardiff on April 21 for San Juan. This was before the declaration of war was received. At San Juan he was ordered to proceed to Curaçao, and from the latter place to Santiago de Cuba.

"There never was any possibility of her escaping from the St. Paul, as her best speed is only 8 knots. She was leaking badly, and her boilers were out of order. In fact, according to her Captain's account, she had been leaking for twenty days because of a sprung plate; and the leakage was increasing.

"The capture was made less than four miles from Morro Castle, but the forts were silent, and perhaps asleep, like the San Juan fortifications when Admiral Sampson began his attack. The only exciting part of the adventure came after we left Santiago for Key West. The leak grew worse constantly, and all hands manned the three pumps night and day—crew, marines, and officers.

About to Give Up Hope.

"I have not taken off my shoes or been in bed since we started, five days ago. At times we were about to give up hope of keeping the Restormel afloat, and thought of saving ourselves if she went down. We were all very glad when Key West was sighted. The story that there were Spanish officers aboard the ship is false; but there is no resisting the conclusion that the Restormel's coal was intended for the Spanish fleet, for the Captain told a perfectly straightforward story about his voyage."

When the Restormel arrived here it was believed it would be necessary to beach her, to take out the coal on lighters, then repair the leak and raise her; but later it was practically decided to tow her to the Government dock and unload the cargo there.

Interesting light is thrown on Admiral Cervera's plans by the log of the Restormel. She sailed for San Juan de Puerto Rico, where the Spaniards expected to coal. San Juan being deemed unsafe, Curaçao was selected; but the collier failed to connect with the fleet there, and was ordered to Santiago. Owing to her leak, she did not reach Santiago in time; the Spaniards remained in port short of coal, and so were caught.

The British steamer Restormel was built at Newcastle in 1882. She has a gross tonnage of 2,020, is 286 feet long, has 36 feet 3 inches beam, and is 23 feet 7 inches deep. She is owned by the Restormel Steamship Company, Limited, (J. Cory & Sons,) of Cardiff.

TWO WOMEN DROWNED.

Boat in Which They Were Sailing Capsizes at Riverton, N. J.

RIVERTON, N. J., May 30.—Two women were drowned here this evening by the capsizing of a skiff in which they were sailing with two men. The men reached shore in safety and in the excitement disappeared before their names could be learned.

One of the drowned women was Mrs. Mary McGill, but the name of the other woman has not been ascertained.

Mrs. Whitney Going to Hemstead.

Mrs. William C. Whitney will be removed to-day from her home, at 24 West Fifty-seventh Street, to Hampstead, L. I. Her condition is said to be somewhat improved.

TROOPS ORDERED TO INVADE CUBA

Continued from Page 1.

staff is now on the east coast inspecting prospective camping grounds, and upon his report will depend in a great measure the apportionment of the troops at other points than Jacksonville. In this connection it may be stated that the removal to Jacksonville or other east-coast points of all the volunteer regiments of the Seventh Army Corps at Tampa will soon probably be ordered.

The Second Massachusetts Volunteers, which for the past two weeks has been stationed at Lakeland, arrived in Tampa to-day and went into camp at Ybor City, near the heavy artillery. The Seventy-first New York, which, with the Second Massachusetts is the only volunteer regiment in the Fifth Army Corps, to-morrow go into camp near the Sixth Infantry at Tampa Heights.

A special train with 216 members of the Chicago Naval Reserves in command of Lieut. Prity and Ensigns Hunt and Hewitt, arrived at Port Tampa to-day. They will go to Key West to-morrow under orders to report to the senior officer in command.

HOSPITAL CORPS COMPANIES.

TAMPA, May 30.—Organization of the Hospital Corps of infantry, cavalry, and artillery of the Fifth Army Corps was announced to-day in a general order by Gen. Shafter. The organization, which is on the recommendation of the Chief Surgeon, will be as follows:

There will be three companies, which are to be known as "hospital corps companies," and all of them will be under the control of the chief surgeon of the corps. Each company will be commanded by an officer of the medical department selected for that purpose by the chief surgeon, and to their companies will be transferred all hospital corps privates, hospital stewards, and acting hospital stewards, except the following, which are retained with their several commands to which they are now attached: To every regiment of infantry, one acting steward and one private as medical officer's orderlies; to every regiment of cavalry, two acting stewards and two privates as orderlies for the medical officers; to every battalion of artillery, (three batteries each,) three acting stewards and three privates, according to the necessities of each organization, as reported by the chief medical officers. Details from the hospital corps companies will be made by the chief surgeons of divisions for temporary duty with the several commands, which detail will be terminated at any time at the discretion of the chief surgeon of the corps.

One significant fact of this order is that it puts but three batteries of artillery in a battalion. As five batteries at present constitute a battalion, a reorganization of the infantry brigade is indicated. It is understood that several light volunteer batteries will be ordered to Tampa, enough at least to make four battalions of three batteries each in the light artillery.

Gatling Guns for Cavalry.

TAMPA, May 30.—Gatling guns may be used in connection with the cavalry during the campaign in Cuba. Major Gen. Joe Wheeler, in command of the cavalry forces, strongly advocates their use, believing they would be of special advantage in breaking up infantry formations when used with cavalry. Gatlings sufficient to arm the cavalry regiments are already here should this plan be adopted.

THE BANCROFT'S CHASE.

Supposed Spanish Cruiser Was Too Far Ahead to be Caught.

KEY WEST, May 30.—The unknown steamer, at first supposed to be a Spanish auxiliary cruiser, sighted by the Wilmington and Bancroft about fifteen miles off Key West early on Thursday evening, was not captured. The Bancroft gave up the chase.

The Wilmington first sighted the stranger, it now appears, and was about to steam after her, when the Bancroft came along and asked her if she had seen anything of a four-masted steamer with a yellow smokestack. The Wilmington told her of the unknown vessel she had just observed, which had three masts and one smokestack, and the Bancroft started in pursuit.

The stranger put on all steam when she saw she was being chased, and made off at a sixteen-knot clip. She had too big a lead on the Bancroft, and the latter, after chasing her for an hour and a half, gave it up. Just before the Bancroft abandoned the pursuit, however, the unknown hoisted her colors, but night was falling and the gunboat was unable to make them out. The officers of the Bancroft believe the ship they chased was a British vessel and that it was the British flag which was displayed, but they cannot account for her running away.

During the chase the Bancroft held up a number of ships, which were released after establishing their neutrality.

THE SPANISH CORTES.

Bill to Prohibit the Exportation of Silver Money.

MADRID, May 30.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, presented a bill to prohibit the exportation of silver money.

In the Senate Señor Sanchez Toca wanted to discuss the Red Book. Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, replied that it would be inopportune to discuss foreign policy while the country was at war, although, he added, "the documents make a good case for Spain before the world, as they prove that Spain did everything possible to avoid war without an ulterior motive, whereas the American diplomatists pretended they wanted peace until the last, while war seems to have been a foregone conclusion."

Sankey Sings to Soldiers.

TAMPA, May 30.—Ira D. Sankey sang before an audience of several thousand soldiers in the big pavilion at Tampa Heights to-day.

C. P. Huntington Gives $500.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The local Red Cross fund has reached $32,799. To-day's contributions were swelled by one of $500 sent in by C. P. Huntington.

CYRUS C. CARPENTER DEAD.

He Was Formerly Governor of Iowa, and Held Other Offices.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, May 30.—Cyrus C. Carpenter, ex-Governor of Iowa, died here last evening, aged sixty-nine.

Col. Cyrus C. Carpenter was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., in 1829. His parents had passed away when their son was but ten years of age, and he was left a poor boy to fight his own way in the world. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native State. Before attaining his majority he apprenticed himself to a clothier, and in due time became a fuller. He continued in this business a few years, and in 1854 moved to Iowa and engaged in surveying Government lands. Here he taught the first school kept in Fort Dodge. Next he became land agent, and was elected to the Legislature in 1858.

In the early part of the war he was commissioned a Captain in the Staff Department and assigned to duty as a Commissary of Subsistence. In this capacity he served on Gen. Dodge's staff for two years. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and served on Gen. Logan's staff for one year, when he was mustered out in 1865. Returning home, the Republican Convention of 1866 and 1868 nominated him for Register of the State Land Office, and he was elected both times, and filled the office to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

Foreign makers no [illegible] supply the choicest perfumes; they are [illegible] the Lundborg laborat[illegible]

VERMONT MAN'S HOME-CO[illegible]

He Went Away Mysteriously in [illegible] Under a Lapse of Sensibility—His Wife Dewey's Niece.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 30.—[illegible] Blackwell, who had been missing from his home here for a year and a half, returned at midnight. He was manager of the Consolidated Electric Company, at [illegible] and disappeared from a hotel in Bo[illegible] September, 1896, leaving a wife and children and an aged mother here. His [illegible] is a niece of Admiral Dewey, being a daughter of the Hon. Charles Dewey, brother of the famous naval officer. It was supposed that Blackwell was dead until last [illegible]day, when a telegram was received from the missing man at Burlington asking if his family were still alive. An affirmative answer was sent and the reunion followed quickly.

Mr. Blackwell's story of his disappearance is to the effect that he experienced a lapse of sensibility, and when his reason returned he found himself on board a South American steamer. Those who had attended him said he had been very ill.

On reaching Colon, Colombia, he purchased a ticket for Panama, then he went up the Pacific Coast to California, where he had been ever since. Mr. Blackwell states also that his illness completely wrecked his constitution, and for a long time he feared that he would die at almost any moment. This, he says, was the reason why he did not communicate with his family.

SILK FLAG FOR MRS. SAMPSON.

A Gift from Women Neighbors of the Admiral's Wife.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., May 30.—A beautiful new silk flag flew from in front of the house of Mrs. William T. Sampson in Glen Ridge to-day. Mrs. Sampson is the wife of Admiral Sampson, and the flag is a present from the women neighbors and friends of Mrs. Sampson.

Accompanying the flag was a note which expressed "the general desire among the ladies of Glen Ridge to indicate publicly to Mrs. Sampson their personal sense of the signal services Admiral Sampson is rendering the country." Mrs. Sampson in accepting the flag expressed the hope that her husband would not disappoint them.

GAS EXPLOSION IN A CELLAR.

Frank S. Hastings of New York Injured at Indian Harbor.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 30.—Frank S. Hastings of New York, private secretary to E. C. Benedict, the banker, is in a serious condition at the latter's Summer residence at Indian Harbor as the result of an explosion of acetylene gas yesterday.

Early in the morning Mr. Hastings went down to his wine cellar with a lighted match in his hand. A heavy explosion immediately took place, and he was thrown to the floor, his face and body badly burned and the hair on his head nearly burned off. The force of the explosion wrecked the wine cellar, and a side of the kitchen above was blown out. The house is lighted by acetylene gas, and it is supposed that it has been leaking in the cellar some time, as this was the first time the cellar had been opened since last Fall. Mr. Hastings's injuries are not thought to be fatal.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Election of Officers of the International Body to be Held To-day.

The union printers of this country and Canada will elect the officers of the International Typographical Union to-day, and about 30,000 compositors are interested in the result. For the first time in the history of this union the election will be by referendum vote, and the members of every chapel will vote at their respective offices.

Samuel B. Donnelly, President of Typographical Union No. 6 of this city, is the candidate for the office of President of the International Union against William B. Prescott, the present incumbent, who is running again for that office. Mr. Donnelly is now serving his third term as President of "Big Six," and his friends, who have been working hard for him, give him 3,000 votes in this city against 1,400 for Mr. Prescott, and in Chicago they say Mr. Donnelly's majority will be in proportion. They predict his election.

AT THE HOTELS.

BARTHOLDI—Jean Gougoltz and D. Lamberjack, Paris.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. Henry May, Washington.

EMPIRE—Gen. and Mrs. Longstreet, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator H. M. Teller, Colorado; Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; Prof. A. Harkness, Providence.

HOLLAND—E. Murray Ford, England; W. R. Travers, Newport.

MURRAY HILL—Amos A. Fries, United States Army; E. J. Brown, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Gen. J. P. Gobin, Pennsylvania.

ST. DENIS—Justice John MacLeish, Glasgow.

WINDSOR—Capt. L. G. Boggs, United States cruiser Columbia; O. L. Spaulding, United States Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, boys' clothing; 13 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; J. Cohen, cloths, dress goods, and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; H. Choate, upholstery goods and carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. J. Perry, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Burkle, carpets, blankets, and upholstery goods; D. E. Kenyon, dry goods; Holland House.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Bode, ornaments; C. L. Nelson, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods; Grand Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, underwear, corsets, domestics, and linens; Hotel Imperial.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

Leboutillier & Simpson Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Vickers, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Lowry & Goebel, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Goebel, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; W. H. Mears, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Meyer, Wise & Kaichen, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. R. Meyer, notions, fancy goods, hosiery, and gloves; 112 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, The, Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, muslin underwear, corsets, domestics, and cloaks; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; George T. Moody, dress goods, silks, and velvets, domestics, linens, and prints; 341 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Neal, cloths and carpets; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Palmer, A. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. W. Palmer, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Davis, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, linings, silks, velvets, and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. A. Roberts, dry goods and notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Reis, notions, fancy knit goods, umbrellas, and hosiery; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. M. Miller, linens and white goods, notions, and fancy goods; 256 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Stricker, Beitman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Stricker, clothing; 49 Worth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Strouse & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; 751 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dress goods; M. Strauss, domestics; Hotel Marlborough.

Troelicht, Deuncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Deuncker, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; [illegible] Wells, furnishing goods, cloaks, [illegible] and [illegible] wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

DEATH AT CAMP BLACK

Corporal Herbert A. Crouch of the First Regiment Succumbs to Pneumonia.

COURT-MARTIAL IN THE 47TH

Sergt. Curtin to be Tried for Gross Neglect of Duty—Decoration Day Celebrated with Little Ceremony—Delay in Paying Off the Troops.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 30.—Death made its first invasion into the ranks of the troops assembled at Camp Black early this morning, when Corp. Herbert A. Crouch of Company M, First New York Volunteers, succumbed in the field hospital to exhaustion and heart failure, superinduced by a severe attack of pneumonia. He was placed under the care of the surgeons last Thursday night, having contracted a violent cold during the fearful storm which raged the night and day previous. His condition grew rapidly worse and yesterday his attendants came to the conclusion that there was no hope for him. His relatives were at once notified and are expected to arrive to-morrow to take charge of the remains. Surgeon Ashley and Privates C. V. Johnson and R. T. Briggs were at the side of the dying man to the last and gave him all the attention their limited facilities could afford.

Corp. Crouch had been a member of his company, which, prior to its muster into the United States volunteer service, was the Fourteenth Separate Company of Kingston, for the last six years, and previous to that had been a member of the United States Military Academy at West Point. His father is the Postmaster at Kingston, having been appointed to that office under the Cleveland Administration, and is also proprietor of The Kingston Argus. A brother of the dead man was for some years Consul at Milan, Italy, but died five weeks ago. The Crouch family has for a long time been prominent in Kingston Democratic circles.

Court-Martial in the Forty-seventh.

A great deal of interest is being evinced by the members of the Forty-seventh Regiment in a court-martial which is to be held within their ranks in the next few days. The man against whom charges have been brought is Sergt. Curtin of Company G, who is accused of gross neglect of duty in permitting a squad of men under his care to break open a railroad car containing stores for the Commissary Department and help themselves to the contents. Col. Eddy will appoint the Judge Advocate and will also assign counsel for the defendant.

Decoration Day was celebrated in camp to-day with but little ceremony. Drills having been suspended for the day, the men devoted most of their time to receiving friends and playing games. The only body of men putting forth any extra effort for the celebration of the holiday was the Tenth Battalion of Albany, now part of the First Regiment. The men of this organization had a mock dress parade in the afternoon, and every participant was attired in the most grotesque uniform obtainable. Private Edward Newcombe acted as "Kernel" and Private Palmer Gavit as the "Sub-Kernel." The Majors were Privates Comn, Cady, and Cox. W. M. Costes acted as Adjutant and Private Johnson as Sub-Adjutant.

The "Kernel" made his appearance in a conical hat built by combining barrel hoops with a bean bag and decorated with all sorts of humorous figures. In lieu of shoulder straps he wore painted chevrons and leggins served in the place of coatcuffs. An axe took the place of a sabre, and every time an order was issued the axe was brandished in a manner that made those in the immediate vicinity scatter in all directions. The hospital corps of the battalion took part in the parade by carrying a dummy in a litter, bearing inscriptions appropriate to the occasion. The parade passed through every company street, and was greeted with cheers and applause.

A Chase After Guard Runners.

An exciting chase was winessed near the quarters of the Forty-seventh Regiment when a squad of the guard was sent after nine men who had in some way managed to elude the sentries, and had started on a run to the nearest canteen outside of the lines. The three guards, though heavily handicapped by their rifles, made a good race of it and finally caught three of the culprits. They took them to the guardhouse, where in the meantime a great crowd had gathered. A number of the bystanders began remonstrating with the officer of the guard on behalf of the prisoners, and the latter at first courteously informed them that the men had violated a rule of discipline and would have to bear the consequences. This did not satisfy the crowd, which eventually grew so demonstrative that the officer ordered the guards to charge with fixed bayonets. The guards promptly obeyed, and the crowd at once began to scramble out of the way of the soldiers. In the confusion which ensued a number of persons were knocked over and narrowly escaped being trampled upon. Fortunately, however, nobody was hurt.

Sixteen men of the Forty-seventh were fined $3 each to-day for overstaying their leave of absence and were warned that if the offense was repeated they would lose a year's pay.

Seventy-four boys, forming the military battalion of St. Francis de Sales's School of Brooklyn, to-day visited the quarters of the Forty-seventh, accompanied by their own fife and drum corps, and in charge of the Rev. Father Porcile, pastor of St. Francis de Sales's Church. They spent some time in the camp and gave the officers a review.

Pay Rolls in Bad Condition.

Considerable disappointment is being felt by the men in camp on account of another delay in the distribution of the State pay, which has been due now for some time. This time, however, it is the fault of the regimental clerks, as it has been discovered that the pay rolls which have been turned in at headquarters are full of errors, and cannot be honored in their present condition. Those of the First and Forty-seventh Regiments are especially faulty. The paymaster therefore will be compelled to send them back to the respective regiments for revision, and it may take fully a month before the troops will receive the amounts due them.

Taking advantage of the fine weather which has been such a rarity at Camp Black over 10,000 visitors came down to have what may be a last look at the soldiers now in camp, as orders to move are expected any minute. Every train was crowded to its full capacity, and hundreds of bicycles and other vehicles kept a constant stream of humanity flowing campward. Many were somewhat disappointed, however, at the depleted appearance of the camp. The three regiments here are scattered over so wide a range of territory that the camp looks much smaller than it really is. This will be remedied in a few days, as lines for the new arrangement of the regimental quarters will be drawn to-morrow, and the transfer of the tents will be completed as fast as possible.

SEVENTH EXPECTS AN ORDER.

Gen. Tillinghast Comes to This City and Meets Col. Appleton—The Provisional Regiments.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast was in this city at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday and held a consultation with Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment. As a result of this interview and other assurances which it is said Col. Appleton received, a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Seventh has been called for 12:30 P. M. to-day. It is said that by this time word will have been received from Gov. Black ordering the regiment to take a vote.

Last night Col. Appleton, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Kipp and Capt. Fisk of Company [illegible], went up to the armory and hurried to the officers' room, where they were joined by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, [illegible] of the regiment. Col. Appleton declined to say anything as to what happened at this conference.

The Adjutant General left this city for [illegible] at 5 o'clock, after having refused to [illegible]

[illegible] many men in the armory last [illegible] were eagerly inquiring for [illegible]. They have been told to say [illegible] communications made to [illegible] are obeying orders. They all say they expect to be out of the armory by Friday at the latest.

Matters are steadily progressing in the provisional regiments, and they will soon be regiments in reality and in the State service. To-night Major John McClintock of the staff of Brig. Gen. Smith of the Fifth Brigade will muster in nine companies of the One Hundred and Seventy-first at the armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Gen. Smith has appointed the following officers, who will be sworn in at the same time:

Col. August T. Francis, Lieut. Col. Clarence F. Homer, Major John McClintock, Major Henry H. Louden, Major George J. Buscomb, Regimental Adjt. John W. Dowling, Regimental Quartermaster John K. Olyphant, Commissary of Subsistence Clarence True, Assistant Surgeon C. N. Van Wagenen, Assistant Surgeon Leon T. Lewald, Capts. Louis M. Greer, Edward B. Bruch, James A. Chard, John E. Chatfield, Arthur W. Little, Lloyd W. Francis, William C. Haskell, James Barker, Jr., William W. Chilton.

On Thursday night Major McClintock, who will not take his place in the One Hundred and Seventy-first until he has finished the mustering, will muster in six companies of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment. The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth is rapidly getting into shape, and it is expected that before the end of this week a full regiment can be mustered in.

Capt. Thomas Denny of the One Hundred and Twelfth has received his muster rolls from Albany, and he infers this to mean that at least part of the regiment will be mustered in within forty-eight hours.

TROOPS PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Worcester Men Break the Windows of Their Cars While Intoxicated.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Among the 2,500 soldiers who passed through Cincinnati to-day, were members of the Massachusetts militia, hailing from Worcester. After leaving New York the Worcester men drank too freely of the whisky with which they had their canteens filled, and as a result some of them engaged in a fight. All the windows in the three cars the men occupied were broken.

The ringleaders were arrested and put on another train under a heavy guard. They came through Cincinnati, under arrest, en route for Atlanta.

NEW JERSEY TROOPS TO MOVE.

The Second Regiment Is Ordered to Chickamauga—Memorial Day Events at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, May 30.—The Second Regiment, Col. Edwin W. Hine, received orders to-day to proceed at once to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. The order came from Adjt. Gen. H. C. Corbin. Another telegram was received from Chief Commissary Woodruff of New York saying that he had been directed to supply the Second Regiment with rations and coffee money for the journey to Chickamauga.

Col. Hine, the moment he received the order to move, summoned the officers of the regiment to his tent and read them the news. The officers, in turn, informed the volunteers, who indulged in wild cheers. Col. Hine is particularly well pleased with his assignment. He considers Chickamauga by far the best station of any of the three to which New Jersey regiments have been sent.

With the exception of a few campaign hats and haversacks which were lent to the Third Regiment, the Second is fully equipped and ready to break camp, but Col. Hine possibly will not start before Wednesday evening or Thursday morning. He will take the State tents with him, and Quartermaster General Donnelly will provide the regiment with 100,000 rounds of ammunition from the State Arsenal. Two special trains, consisting of twenty-six cars all told, reached Sea Girt this evening and were sidetracked. This is taken to mean that Col. Hine and his men may possibly get away to-morrow morning.

The special Memorial Day dress parade of the Second Regiment took place at 3 o'clock before the Governor, many State military officials, and a vast crowd of spectators from the cities. The regiment never presented a finer appearance, and each company was applauded as it passed the Governor. After the review Gov. Voorhees, in a brief speech, presented long-service medals to five members of the command. These were Major John Engle and Second Lieut. John Brinkerhoff, for twenty-five years' service; First Lieut. Louis Ruch, twenty years, and Major Francis D. Jackson and Adjutant John T. Hilton, fifteen years. Ten-year regimental medals were also presented to eight members of the regiment by Col. Hine.

Col. Hine to-day appointed the court martial that is to try Musician Frank McCartney of Company I to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. McCartney is charged with assaulting Sentry Rutter on Saturday night last after being rounded up for running the guard. Under the articles of war McCartney's offense is punishable by death or imprisonment.

A competitive tent drill was witnessed by thousands of people on the parade ground this afternoon. The regimental engineer corps came out on the field at 2:15 o'clock and at lightning-like speed laid out a site for a camp. From each company a detail of nine men, under command of the artificer, followed, and at a given signal from Adjt. Hilton lined up on either side of the staked-out plot, prepared to make camp. At the word, the men jumped forward to their places, and in less time than it takes to tell twelve tents had been erected. The contest was very close, Company K of Montclair winning out in thirty-four seconds. Cutting this time in half, the tents were taken down, Company K again being the record company.

Gov. Voorhees returned from Elizabeth to-day and found a large stack of mail awaiting him. Most of the correspondence pertained to commissions in the new regiments to be formed under the second call of President McKinley. The visitors to headquarters included Senator Ketcham and Assemblyman Fairchild of Newark, Senator Reed of Somerset, Robert Carson of New Brunswick, Collector of the Port at Perth Amboy; Judge Advocate General E. P. Meany of Newark, Adjt. Gen. William S. Stryker, and Quartermaster General Richard A. Donnelly of Trenton, Capt. John Stone and Lieut. Charles Dey of New Brunswick, George Cummings of Perth Amboy, and Edwin S. Voorhees of Newark, a brother of the Governor.

A NEW USE FOR KITES.

They Can Be Used to Carry Wires for Field Telephoning.

William A. Eddy and his associate kite experimenters put their kites to a new use yesterday afternoon at Bayonne. The experimenters with Mr. Eddy were W. W. Hotchkin, Dr. W. H. Mitchell, and Henry L. Allen. Two kites, each seven feet in diameter, and one four feet in diameter were sent up in tandem, piano wire being used. A little distance under the kites was fastened a large American flag, which was kept flying all the afternoon. To the piano wire was made fast a thin copper wire, the free end of which was allowed to trail.

As the kites ascending raised the point of contact higher into the air and further from the starting point, the copper wire trailed out over trees, houses, and barns toward the Kill von Kull, the end of it finally resting on the Jersey shore, where it was secured by Dr. Mitchell.

To it was then attached a telephone similar to those used in the field. A similar instrument was attached to the kite wire at Mr. Eddy's house, a mile or so away on the base line. Conversation was then had between Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Eddy, the communication being perfect. Mr. Eddy claims this demonstrates that the kites can be used to carry wires for field telephoning in times of war. The copper wire yesterday caught but twice, and was easily freed by manipulation of the kite wire.

The Ice Plant Fund.

A member of the ice-plant auxiliary of the American National Red Cross has received information that after the sham battle at Chickamauga on Saturday there were many cases of exhaustion due to the intense heat, and that ice is urgently needed at the camps in that vicinity and at Tampa. The ice plant which the auxiliary is raising money to purchase and convey to the field of action will be just what is needed for such an emergency. The members of the auxiliary are indefatigable in their efforts to raise the sum required, and subscriptions may be sent to Miss Helen Van C. de Peyster, Assistant Treasurer, 7 West Forty-second Street.

The Dupont Needs Repairs.

MOBILE, Ala., May 30.—The torpedo boat Dupont arrived here to-day to go into dock for repairs to her hull, she having been in collision with some vessel at Key West. She will be ready to sail in two or three days.

SECOND LEVY OF TROOPS

It Is Not Yet Certain that Present Commands Will Be Fully Recruited.

SOME OPPOSE THE PLAN

Governors of Several States Declare Their Preference of Sending New Regiments, and It Is Thought the President May Yield.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—President McKinley has not announced his decision in the matter of filling up the volunteer regiments now in service to the maximum before taking in any new organizations, and the delay is causing some apprehension that he will not insist on this being done.

There is not a military man whose judgment possesses value connected with the War Department who does not believe that it is necessary to the efficiency of the army that these regiments should be strengthened. Adjt. Gen. Corbin has strongly urged it in a report submitted to the President in writing; Major Gen. Brooke, commanding the camp at Chickamauga, where the bulk of the volunteers are mobilized, has recommended it, and forty of the regiments under his command have requested that they be allowed to recruit to their maximum of not exceeding 1,326 men and officers of all grades. Many of the Governors of States have signified their willingness to have a portion of their second quotas go toward filling up the commands mustered in from the first.

Against the preponderance of testimony in favor of this course is the influence of the politicians and of the Governors of certain States, who want a fresh levy of volunteers to be raised by the organization of new regiments, so as to give more regimental offices to be filled. It is recognized there is a clear issue between military science and army politics. The question with those who have the interests of the service at heart is, "Will the President hold out against the politicians and place hunters and sustain his military advisers?"

So far the only thing that has been done toward carrying out the law has been to ask the Governors if they could fill up the quotas from their respective States to the maximum. Some have said that they would. Others have demurred.

The President May Yield.

Apparently this was intended as a feeler, and the fear of the military men interested is that the President will be content with having such regiments recruited as may be done by the voluntary consent of certain Governors, and where other Governors refuse their consent, to allow the latter to contribute new organizations. This would result, it is pointed out, in an irregular and disjointed army without harmony and without form.

To enable the commanding officers of the new army to use the three-battalion formation, which is considered necessary to the effectiveness of a modern army, regiments of twelve full companies of 106 men are essential. In the volunteer army, as at present constituted, regiments have been admitted with eight and with ten companies, and companies have been taken in with as few as sixty-five men, which means an average of only forty men available for fighting purposes.

Gov. W. Y. Atkinson of Georgia, who arrived here to-day to consult with the War Department on matters connected with the Georgia militia, announces that he is prepared to use a portion of Georgia's quota of the second call to raise her regiments of infantry to the maximum. The Governor's patriotic compliance with the department's request is gratifying to the authorities.

A question which has been sprung here in a special way is as to the length of the term of the commissions of officers appointed for the volunteer army. The act makes the term of enlistment two years, and provides that "All officers and men composing the volunteer army shall be discharged from the service of the United States when the purposes for which they were called into service shall have been accomplished on the conclusion of hostilities." Experts in military law hold to the opinion that as the act does not fix a time limit for the commissions of these officers, they will hold as long as the war lasts, no matter if that be ten years.

To Serve Only Two Years.

The men going into service now will be mustered out in two years, but if the interpretation of the law is correct the officers will continue to hold their commissions.

Another matter which it is thought may cause some confusion is as to promotions in the volunteer service. There is no specific provision as to how this shall take place in the act calling the volunteer army into being, but as it is to conform to the rules and regulations of the regular army, the rules of promotion prevailing there will, it is inferred, obtain in the volunteer service. The new system of lineal instead of regimental promotion, which has been in operation in the army for several years, will work some surprises for the volunteer officers who look to retaining their connection with their own men.

Under the lineal system all the infantry Colonels, for instance, will be listed according to priority of service, which is to be determined by lot when it cannot be ascertained definitely. Then, whenever there is a death of a Colonel in the infantry service there will be a promotion all along the line, resulting in many officers being sent from one regiment to another, regardless of their local affiliations. This, it is believed, has not been foreseen either by the officers of the volunteer service or by the framers of the volunteer act.

These are instances of the questions likely to arise before the war is ended, which may cause confusion before they are settled, and which owe their origin to the haste with which the country had to get itself ready for war after years of neglect.

A HOSPITAL TRAIN NEEDED.

Disabled Soldiers Will Be Brought Comfortably from the Front.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—With the consent of Secretary Alger, Surgeon General Sternberg has taken the initiatory steps for securing a hospital train for the transportation of the invalided troops from the front. This train is to consist of ten tourist sleepers and one dining car, and is to be in charge of a corps of medical officers and attendants. By using all the berths available there will be accommodations for 400 men.

The invalid soldiers will be taken from Tampa or Miami, Fla., as the conditions warrant, for transportation to the nearest available hospital, according to their condition. Four general hospitals are now ready for the reception of the sick—viz., Key West, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort Myer, Va. They are capable at the present capacity of caring for 2,000 men. The hospital ship Relief will accompany the troops embarked for the West Indies, ready to return at any time with sick and wounded to the United States.

A report received by the Surgeon General from the physician in charge at Key West states that last week there were in the hospital at that place seventy-five men from the navy and one from the army.

122,120 Volunteers in Service.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—At 11 o'clock to-night the total number of volunteers mustered into the United States service was 122,120. The fag ends of the mustering in Iowa, Kentucky, and Alabama have yet to be caught up, but it is not expected that this will require more than two days.

The Panama to be Sold.

KEY WEST, May 30.—The prize steamer Panama, captured by the Mangrove soon after the opening of the war, was taken North by a cruiser this morning to be sold. Her cargo was released by the United States Court last week.

Torpedo Boat McKee Passes Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., May 30.—The torpedo boat McKee, with a crew of seventeen men, bound from Norfolk to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, passed this city to-day by way of the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

ASTOR BATTERY NEARLY FILLED

The Members Now Under Military Discipline in Barracks—Soon to Leave for the Philippines.

Those members of Col. John Jacob Astor's Battery of Mountain Artillery who have been enlisted in the United States service and have passed the Surgeons, numbering seventy-three men, were in barracks last night at 552 Broadway, where army discipline now prevails. The men who passed the Surgeons at 25 Third Avenue reported yesterday to First Lieut. Peyton C. March and Lieuts. Clarence C. Williams and B. M. Koehler.

The building at 552 Broadway is one just completed by the Astor estate, and it was all turned over to the men of the new battery. Sentries were posted, and the men were yesterday put through their first drill. They are not yet uniformed, but expect to be equipped by Thursday, on which day, it is expected, they are to be sent to San Francisco, where they will join the expedition to Manila. The Hotchkiss guns, six 12-pounders, are to be sent direct from the factory to the coast, and the mules, which are now in St. Louis, will also be sent there at once.

It would be hard to imagine a finer looking lot of men than these members of the Astor Battery. Many of them are college graduates, with records on field and track, and there are doctors, lawyers, policemen, bookkeepers, business men, and a number of trained soldiers who have seen service in this country, England, and Germany.

The physical examinations will go on to-day under the direction of Capt. Whitney, U. S. A., and Lieut. March expects that by night the entire complement of ninety-eight men will have been obtained.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The War Department has definitely decided to dispatch the new battery of artillery presented to the Government by John Jacob Astor to the Philippines, and it considers itself particularly fortunate in securing so fine an addition to the armament of the expedition. There will be in the whole army, expert artillerists say, nothing finer than this battery, composed as it is of brand-new guns of the most modern type and of a pattern in which our equipment is deficient. Second Lieuts. Clarence C. Williams and Benjamin M. Koehler of the Sixth Artillery, have been ordered to report to First Lieut. Peyton C. Marsh, at New York, for duty in connection with this battery. Major W. A. Wardsworth, Quartermaster, and Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, Commissary of Subsistence, have also been ordered to Gen. Merritt for service with the expedition.

Major Gen. Merritt is understood to have recommended to the War Department the detaching of several batteries of heavy artillery to be stationed at San Francisco for coast purposes, but, as artillery is scarce in the new army, and it will be needed in force for the main Cuban invasion, he has been asked whether it will not be satisfactory to send a couple of regiments of infantry to San Francisco instead. While no announcement to that effect is made by the War Department, it is inferred that these troops, while nominally stationed for coast defense, would be in reality a reserve force for Manila, to be sent out in case Gen. Merritt finds after he gets there that the undertaking is more serious than it now appears.

RELIEF WORK IN NEWPORT.

Comforts for Sick Sailors Sent to the Solace by Officers' Wives and Local Sanitary Association.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 30.—When the United States steamer Resolute sailed from here Sunday she had on board, besides ordnance stores, a large supply of needful articles for our sick and wounded sailors, which will be placed on board the United States hospital ship Solace. These articles included 150 abdominal bands, 30 pairs of pajamas, 22 dozen handkerchiefs, 10 pounds of tobacco as well as pipes, soups, gelatine, jellies, boned chicken, fruit syrups, canned fruits, and other provisions.

They were collected by the wives of Commodore Kautz, Commander McGowan, Commander Merrill, Capt. Cochrane, Chief Engineer Denig, Surgeon Balsted, Lieut. Jordan, Lieut. Chambers, Lieut. Commander McLean, and Lieut. Commander Niles, and generous contributions were made by local and Boston merchants.

The Newport branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association, of which Mrs. Walters, daughter of Rear Admiral Luce, is Chairman, also shipped to the Solace by the Resolute a large quantity of useful articles made by the cottagers here.

The Governors of the Casino have placed the Casino assembly rooms at the disposal of the branch, which will meet there every Tuesday and Friday morning, and within the next week every feminine member of the Summer colony will be assisting in the good work of the association.

VOLUNTEER EXPENSE BILLS.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—State accounts for expenses incident to the maintenance of troops raised by them under President McKinley's first call before they were mustered into the service of the Government are being receivd at the War Department. Perplexing questions naturally will arise in the adjustment of these accounts, and in some cases considerable time may elapse before all the money expended by the States is reimbursed to them.

Gov. Atkinson of Georgia was at the War Department to-day in this connection, and saw a number of the officials. The Governor was anxious to secure an early reimbursement, so as to be ready to raise the troops which will be asked for under the President's second call, as the State desires the money now available for other purposes.

It is not likely, however, that such a condition of affairs as exists in Georgia, and may exist in any other State, will result in any great embarrassment, as the Government will then proceed to recruit for the new troops on its own responsibility, thus relieving the Governor of this duty.

ARRESTED AS A SPY.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 30.—E. H. Barnette, who represents H. L. Judd & Co. of New York in the South, was arrested to-day as a Spanish spy.

He came to Jacksonville on the Algonquin and took kodak pictures of the Charleston defenses and gave them to a local photographer to develop. The photographer notified the police, and Barnette was taken before Chief Jones. He declared that he was a patriotic American, and said that he had taken the pictures with no thought of harm.

He finally convinced the authorities that he was sincere, and after several well-known citizens had vouched for him he was released.

NEW YORK'S SECOND QUOTA.

ALBANY, May 30.—The rather indefinite telegram received by the State military authorities from the War Department Friday, asking if the State could furnish 3,998 more volunteers to fill up the complement of the regiments in the field, has been explained.

When the twelve New York State volunteer regiments were mustered into the United States service they were twelve company regiments of a minimum company strength of eighty-one enlisted men, which was the size of the companies asked for under the first call. It is now the intention of the Government to recruit all of the volunteer regiments to the maximum strength, which is 106 enlisted men to the company.

The 3,998 men asked for will be used to make up the maximum strength of the New York State regiments. Assistant Adjt. Gen. Phisterer said to-day that he thought this number of men would be deducted from New York's quota under the second call, which it is estimated will be about 7,500 men. He said further that these men, to be used to recruit the regiments to the maximum strength, will be recruited by the State in the localities where the various National Guard organizations, which make up the twelve volunteer regiments, were located.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

11:25 A. M.—2,513 Third Avenue; F. G. Klubner; damage, $200.

5:40 A. M.—32 Corlears Street; John Green; damage, $1,000.

1:20 P. M.—523 East Sixteenth Street; B. Flood; damage, $25.

3:45 P. M.—300 West Fifty-second Street; owner unknown; no damage.

4:30 P. M.—352 West Twenty-fifth Street; Thomas Lynch; damage, $10.

6:25 P. M.—315 Second Avenue; Thomas McCabe; no damage.

6:15 P. M.—164 East Twenty-eighth Street; Michael Kelly; damage, $50.

8:20 P. M.—179 Waverley Place; O. P. Graven; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATSONTOWN, Penn., May 30.—The erection shop, foundry, and machine shop of the Watsontown Car Manufacturing Company, belonging to the estate of the late Ario Pardee, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $37,000.

THE COAST DEFENSE FLEET

Admiral Erben Has Begun Active Preparations to Organize an Efficient One.

TO PURCHASE MANY VESSELS

The Naval Militia Will Be Mustered In as Fast as Possible—The Lancaster's Attempted Violation of the Harbor Regulations.

Rear Admiral Erben, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Coast patrol system, has received official notification of the passage of the Coast Defense bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the organization of a patrol fleet, and authorizing the enlistment of Naval Militiamen and others to man the vessels. The Naval Auxiliary Board, which has for several weeks been inspecting vessels suitable for this work in anticipation of the passage of the bill, yesterday added five yachts and five tugs to its available list, which brings the number up to forty.

The names of such of these vessels as have not already been secured were forwarded to Washington last night, and it is believed that authority for their immediate purchase will be received to-day. Wholesale purchases of craft of various kinds will then be made. While the names of the selected vessels are being withheld until they have been secured, they will include about an equal number of small tugs and yachts, together with a few swift launches for dispatch service and possibly a limited number of ferryboats.

The yachts will be of the smaller class, and it was stated yesterday that neither George Gould's yacht Atalanta nor John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal had been recommended, for the reason that they are larger than will be required for the service. While a few oceangoing tugs of the larger class than will be required for the service. While coast, principally in the vicinity of harbor entrances, the majority of the tugs will be small harbor craft, capable of mounting a one-pounder or three-pounder rifle on the bow. Such vessels, it has been found, act admirably as harbor patrol boats for protecting the mine fields. They are just as efficient for this service as larger boats, and require smaller crews.

It was said yesterday by a member of the Naval Auxiliary Board that although that body would continue to inspect vessels in order to be prepared for any emergency, it was unlikely that more than the forty vessels already selected for the coast-defense system would be placed in the service in the immediate future. These will be distributed in the various lighthouse districts throughout the length of the coast in accordance with the importance of the harbors within the different districts.

To Muster In Naval Militia at Once.

Active preparations were going forward yesterday in Admiral Erben's office in the Army Building for the distribution of the fleet and for the enlistment of the personnel of the service. Enlistments will probably begin to-day. The 5,000 men of the Naval Militia will be examined and mustered into the navy as fast as possible. They will be enlisted for the term of one year. Officers will be appointed to visit the different States and muster the men into the service, and the recruits will be sent to the district headquarters on the coast and assigned to duty on the coast patrol boats.

Admiral Erben has received a reply to the letter sent several days ago to the Philadelphia and Reading Company, notifying them of the attempted violation of the harbor regulations by the steamer Lancaster on May 20.

The company report that they have investigated the case and find that the Captain of the Lancaster, Miles S. Taylor, was not aware of the fact that mines had been planted in the Swash Channel. When warned by the Commander of the Free Lance he at once turned back and went out the main channel. They exonerate the Captain from all blame.

Commander Field, however, is not satisfied that the Captain is not to blame. He has looked up the report of Lieut. Hanus of the Free Lance and found that Capt. Taylor when warned not to attempt the passage of the Swash Channel immediately brought his vessel about. Before Lieut. Hanus could explain to him that mines were planted in the channel, the Captain of the Lancaster shouted, "That's all right," and went out the main channel. Commander Field is satisfied that Capt. Taylor knew of the existing state of affairs, and was trying to slip out by the Swash Channel.

Retaining Live-Saving Crews.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., May 30.—Instructions have been issued to keepers of life-saving stations along the New England coast to retain four members of each crew on duty during the months of June and July for the current year instead of dismissing them May 31, as formerly.

CRUISER ST. LOUIS GOES TO SEA.

She Will Take the Place as Scout of the Columbia—Striking Stokers and Firemen Replaced.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis put to sea from her pier at the foot of Fulton Street, North River, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She sailed under sealed orders which were sent from Washington, and which will not be opened until the vessel is well out to sea. Just as the ship was drawing away from the dock, a messenger boy rushed to a policeman and said that he had a message for Capt. Randle. The policeman shouted the news to those on the steamer, and a line was thrown over to which the message was attached and drawn on board.

The crew of the St. Louis was given shore leave when the vessel reached here on Saturday. The men were to report yesterday, and then the St. Louis was to have gone to Cramps' yard at Philadelphia to have her guns mounted. The crew reported all right, but the order for the vessel to go to Philadelphia was countermanded, and she was ordered to go to sea at once and take the place of the cruiser Columbia, which had been disabled through a collision with the Foscolia. In the meantime Assistant Naval Constructor Watt had had a gang of men from the navy yard at work on the St. Louis, and four of her six-pounders were mounted. The vessel now has eight six-pounders with which to defend herself or to attack the enemy.

Many very exaggerated stories were told yesterday of a strike among the crew of the St. Louis, and it was reported that she would not be able to go to sea on account of trouble with her crew. The trouble was with a few of her stokers and firemen. These men tried to induce some of the other men to go out with them, but United States Commissioner Martin J. Harrigan advised the men to return to their work, telling them that if they refused they would be counted as cowards and deserters. All but twenty-five returned, and the places made vacant were soon filled from a gang of men who were on the pier ready to ship.

The deserters declared that they had not been treated well on the St. Louis. They said that the food given them was not good, that they could not get any soap, and that they had been assaulted by the marines on board. Capts. Goodrich and Randle refused to say anything about the trouble. Supt. Wright said the trouble did not amount to much and was caused by too much West Street whisky. The American Line, according to the terms under which its vessels are chartered to the Government, have to pay, feed, and clothe the crew. The trouble was brought about because the men wanted their money when they were given shore leave. Mr. Wright said the men were not entitled to any money, and that the food they had was the best that could be furnished, and that they had not been ill-treated.

A wagonload of uniforms was expected to reach the vessel during the morning, and when it did not arrive Ensign Payne was sent over to the navy yard to find out the cause of the delay. The uniforms were sent over later, and when Ensign Payne returned to the ship he handed Mr. Wright the bill for them, which the company has to pay.

Four naval cadets from Annapolis reported for duty on the St. Louis yesterday. They are J. C. Fremont, son of Lieut. Fremont of the Porter; Roger Williams of Chatham, N. Y.; Earl Cook, son of Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn, and Casper Goodrich, son of Capt. Goodrich of the St. Louis. They were accompanied by Hilary Herbert, son of ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert. He is a volunteer, and has been appointed Ensign.

The St. Louis had 4,000 tons of coal on board when she sailed, 16,000 pounds of beef, and several tons of ice.

Peter Wilson and E. J. Fulford, two stewards, were taken off on account of sickness, contracted during the last voyage of the vessel.

The GORHAM Co'y.
Silversmiths
announce the completion of a number of pieces of
WROUGHT STERLING SILVER
each of which is especially designed. There are no duplicates.
BROADWAY AND 19th STREET
23 Maiden Lane

THE COLUMBIA IN DRY DOCK.

Mechanics Put to Work on Her at Once—Foscolia to be Abandoned.

The cruiser Columbia was put in Dry Dock No. 2 at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. All the morning she was moored at Cob Dock and lighters were alongside taking everything they could off the vessel preparatory to docking her. As soon as she was in the dock a gang of mechanics was at work ripping out the damaged plates and pieces of the bow of the Foscolia which were imbedded there. A thorough examination of the vessel was made in order to determine what repairs were necessary, but no statement was made of the extent of the injury to the cruiser.

Admiral Bunce, Commandant of the yard, sent a dispatch to Secretary Long yesterday stating that the cruiser Columbia had been in collision at sea and that one of her after compartments had a lot of water in it.

At the office of Funch, Edye & Co. yesterday it was said that no attempt would be made to raise the Foscolia. The members of the firm refused to say anything about a claim for the loss of the vessel.

The collier Leonidas left the yard in the morning and the Pompey sailed during the afternoon. These vessels are to go to Lambert's Point, Norfolk, Va., to take on coal.

May Be the St. Elmo's Wreckage.

The Captain of the Blue Point Life-Saving Station notified the Marine Observer at Fire Island yesterday that wreckage was drifting off that point about two miles from shore. Through the glass it looked like the hull of a schooner. Wreckage which drifted ashore at the same place Sunday afternoon bore the name St. Elmo, but despite the name, it was thought that the wreckage may have come from the sunken steamer Foscolia, the words on the wreckage having perhaps nothing to do with the name of the vessel it came from. Since the wreck was seen yesterday, however, it is thought that the two-masted schooner St. Elmo of Rockland, Me., is the ill-fated craft. She was quite old, having been built in 1870. She was 121 tons gross register, 85 feet long, 25 feet beam, and 7 feet depth. She was owned by F. H. Berry, and ran between Maine and New York.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:32	Sun sets...7:24	Moon sets...1:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:05	Gov. Isl'd...3:16	H. Gate....5:05
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:50	Gov. Isl'd...4:02	H. Gate....5:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 31.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Oneida, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.		
Eastern Prince, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 2.		
Arecuna, Nassau and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		12:00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JUNE 3.		
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Santo Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JUNE 4.		
Adirondack, Fortune Island	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laughton, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown, and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June §6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 12 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) MAY 31.

Ashanti, Shields, May 7.
Excelsior, New Orleans, May 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, May 24.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, May 23.
Leny, St. Lucia, May 23.
Madiana, St. Thomas, May 22.
Marengo, Newcastle, May 17.
Moravia, Hamburg, May 14.
Oevenum, Lisbon, May 11.
Peconic, Gibraltar, May 15.
Thomas Anderson, Rotterdam, May 19.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

Aureta, Shields, May 18.
Chalmette, New Orleans, May 28.
Seminole, Jacksonville, May 29.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

Bremen, Bremen, May 21.
Servia, Liverpool, May 24.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

Britannic, Liverpool, May 25.
Island, Christiansand, May 20.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Essen, Bremen, May 23.
Francisco, Hull, May 21.
Garrick, St. Lucia, May 27.
Hispania, Havre, May 23.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5.

Etruria, Havre, May 28.
La Touraine, Havre, May 28.
Massachusetts, London, May 26.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, May 23.
Tauric, Liverpool, May 27.
Victoria, London, May 26.
Wells City, Swansea, May 23.

Arrived—Monday, May 30.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Beynon, Antwerp May 21, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. South of Fire Island at 1:29 A. M. 31st.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Smith, Buenos Ayres, &c., April 24, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow and Moville May 21, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool May 20, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Cornelienssen, Port Antonio May 24, with mdse. and passengers to the American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 29th.

SS Laughton, (Br.,) Hodgson, Curacao May 19 and La Guayra 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.

SS Louisiana, Kemble, New Orleans May 25, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah May 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Tanner, Rio Janeiro, &c., May 7, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Othello, (Br.,) Rogers, Hull May 13, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Schleemilch, Stettin May 12 and Shields 16th, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) Sanchez, May 24, with fruit and one passenger to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam May 19 and Boulogne 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London May 19, with mdse. and passengers to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Isle of Kent, (Br.,) Sutherland, Shields May 15, [illegible] Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Tyr, (Nor.,) Hansen, Valparaiso, &c., March 3, with nitrate of soda to Beech & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol, &c., [illegible] Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Uto, (Nor.,) Bryde, Sagua May 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, London May 19, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Braithwaite, Santos May 5 and St. Lucia 21, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah May 28, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., May 27 and Port Royal, S. C., 28th, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Margarethe, (Ger.,) Poppe, Appledore, England 42 ds., in ballast to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Bark A. B. Bull, (Nor.,) Gustavsen, Port Elizabeth 71 ds., with wool to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Elise, (Nor.,) Morch, Moss (Norway) 48 ds., in ballast to Beneham & Boyesen.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 30, 9:30 P. M., north, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Castle Eden, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Bratsberg, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS Leon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.
U. S. SS Pompey, for ——.
U. S. SS Leonidas, for ——.
SS St. Louis, for ——.
Sailed from Gravesend Bay:
SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) for ——.

Spoken.

Bark Albertina, (Br.,) Dill, from New York for Santos, was spoken April — in lat. 19 south, lon. 30 west.

Ship Cumberland, (Br.,) Irving, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken April 12 in lat. 7 south, lon. 33 west.

Bark Melchiorre, (Ital.,) Angelis, from Batoum for New York, was spoken May 24 in lat. 36 north, lon. 4 east.

Miscellaneous.

SS Boston City, which arr. here yesterday, reports: May 30, 10 miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook Lightship, passed a black painted double ended ship's life boat, apparently in good condition.

LONDON, May 30.—Bark Hillside, (Br.,) Capt. Morrill, is detained at Newcastle-on-Tyne to repair her rudder, which was damaged while outward bound by colliding with a coal hulk off North Shields. Several planks on the starboard side of the coal hulk were cut down.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 30.—SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New York, arr. at Havre at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Regulus, (Br.,) Capt. Cross, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam May 27.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New York, arr. at Stettin May 24.

SS Pearlmoor, (Br.,) Capt. Sandison, from New York, arr. at Antwerp May 27.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp May 28.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York via Fayal, arr. at Lisbon May 28.

SS Mendota, (Br.,) Capt. Shadwick, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Kelterer, from New York for Flushing, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from Hamburg for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, for New York, sld. from Liverpool May 28.

SS Eidsvold, (Nor.,) Capt. Schlyder, for New York, sld. from Shields May 28.

SS Bedouin, (Br.,) Capt. Goodwin, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, sld. from Port Said today.

SS Friederich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, for New York, sld. from Marseilles May 26.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, from New York, via Marseilles, &c., arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Fortuna, (Nor.,) Capt. Christophersen, from New York, via Aden, for Hongkong, &c., arr. at Singapore to-day.

SS Herda, (Nor.,) Capt. Svendsen, from New York, arr. at Hamburg May 28.

SS Aldersgate, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point May 28.

SS Bencroy, (Br.,) Capt. Lamb, from New York for Alexandria, passed Gibraltar May 28.

SS City of Newcastle, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar May 28.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Strathisla, (Br.,) Capt. Osborne, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from Amsterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Prinz Regent Luitpold, (Ger.,) from Bremen for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Crest, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Bristol, passed Penarth Head to-day.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New York for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg for New York passed Dover to-day.

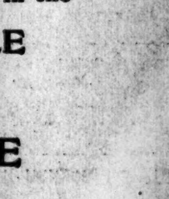
SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from New York for Genoa, Leghorn, &c., passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Queen Louise, (Br.,) from Hiogo for United States, arr. at Iloilo May 1.

SS Monantic, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms
(INC.)
238 FIFTH AV.
WM. B. NORMAN, AUCTIONEER.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
by order of
CHARLES ALBERT PERKINS, Assignee in the Assignment of GEORGE W. COLE to CHARLES ALBERT PERKINS, for the benefit of creditors,
comprising all the stock of
CURIOS, ANTIQUES, BRIC-A-BRAC, FURNITURE, ANDIRONS, CANDLESTICKS, CHINA, AND WORKS OF ART,
formerly owned by the said GEORGE W. COLE,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
Thursday & Friday Afternoons,
JUNE 2 AND 3, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for Assignee,
32 Nassau St., New York City.
IN ADDITION
WE WILL SELL ON
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY afternoons, JUNE 2, 3, and 4, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
an exceedingly choice assortment of
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,
Old Worcester, Crown Derby, and Staffordshire Porcelains, a finely carved Mantel, Draperies, Rugs, several very fine Engravings in colors, by Morland; a collection of Sporting Prints, &c., &c.,
AND ON
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
JUNE 2 AND 3, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS
by distinguished European and American Artists.

THE MERCANTILE
SAFE DEPOSIT
VAULTS in the
EQUITABLE
BUILDING
120 Broadway
ARE THE
SAFEST



Moles, Warts, Wens removed without pain or cutting. Freckles, Pimples, Fleshworms permanently cured by experienced physicians at the JOHN H. WOODBURY INSTITUTE, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR [illegible] GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, [illegible] falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. [illegible] Perfect satisfaction. [illegible] Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c, at druggists.

The Wanamaker Store

A Field Day in Foulards

TWENTY-FIVE thousand yards of the handsomest kinds of Foulard silks parade themselves in the Rotunda this morning, and chant the "Morituri" of those whose end is inevitable and immediate. Rich, handsome, attractive, desirable silks, in the colors and combinations that you catch at; in patterns that are fresh and pretty and serviceable, and at prices mutilated beyond recognition, they salute you, being about to be slaughtered.

Twenty-five thousand yards. Not a handful,—not a lot of odds and ends, nor a lot of off-colors and ugly, unsalable patterns. A full line of particularly good silks, with plenty of the blues-and-white and black-and-white you like,—cheap beyond experience.

At 30c. yd., 50c. kind—Pretty printed Foulards in black, bronze, red, brown, light blue, navy blue, green, gray, lavender, cardinal; all with white sprays, dots and twigs; also black ground with pink, cerise, yellow, heliotrope and cardinal figures.

At 35c. yd., 50c. kind—New blues, new lavenders, new browns; all with white and colored printings; also black and white and black with colors in serpentine patterns; effective and novel.

At 35c. yd., 50c kind—A lot of rich black Foulards, jeweled with dots of color; red, blue, heliotrope and white; also a lot with hair-line dashes of color on blue, cardinal, green and black.

At 40c. yd., 65c. kind—Rich twilled Foulards in all the new colors, printed with tiny diamond-dashes of black with white eccentric figures; an abundance in navy and white.

At 45c. yd., 65c. kind—A batch of beautiful colors, prettily printed in all the new blues, new browns, new greens, new reds.

At 50c. yd., 75c. kind—Rich twilled Foulards, in particularly handsome patterns; true blues with white dots, figures and sticks, quaintly placed.

At 55c. yd., 75c. kind—Two patterns in many new colors, with tiny rings of white and broken bits of color; branches of color and white across fields of contrasting shades; wholly new.

An Item in Merchant Tailoring

If you wish to take advantage of this offer, you will have to see us to-day, for the goods included are limited in quantity, and the opportunity is extraordinary. One day will see the end.

We have a lot of very choice fancy cheviots,—unfortunately somewhat limited in quantity,—in about forty of the best patterns of the season. Our prices for making up sack suits from goods of these qualities has ranged from $25 to $40. As long as this lot lasts we will make you a sack suit from your selection, in the very best way we know, for

Twenty Dollars.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker Special Watch. THIS is made especially for us in Geneva. We believe it to be the best watch for the price that can be found in the whole watch world. The feature about it that claims strongest attention is that of reliability. It will *keep time* and keep on keeping time as long as it is wound up, and despite all conditions of heat and cold and position. It's a life-time watch, and costs $50. Certificate of accuracy from the Geneva Observatory accompanies each.

We told you the other day of our quarter-hour repeating watch, and the omission of a line made us say that we guaranteed it for twenty years. Types can say some queer things without being used at all. The twenty-year guaranty is on the gold-filled *case*. We have it in a silver case also. In silver $24, in gold-filled case, $35.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth Street.

Summer Fabrics Newly Little-priced

WHEN you add to daintiness, excellence, beauty and stylishness, the crowning attribute of cheapness, there's a combination formed difficult to resist. Let us then warn you not to look at these Caucasiennes and muslins unless you really want some, for, at these new prices, you'll buy them if you see them.

If you *do* need any, this is precisely the chance you have been looking for. New goods at heavy reductions.

SILK-AND-WOOL CAUCASIENNES.
At 60c., from 75c.—Printed Caucasienne.
At 75c., from 95c.—Printed satin striped Caucasienne.
At 85c., from $1.15—Printed satin plaid Caucasienne.

FANCY EMBROIDERED SWISS MUSLINS.
At 45c., from 60c.—White embroidered, figured and colored, striped white ground Swisses; 32 inches wide.
At 45c., from 60c.—Fancy two colored embroidered dot on hair-line colored ground Swiss; 32 inches wide.
At 50c, from 75c.—Black embroidered figured, tinted lace ground Swisses; 32 inches wide.
At 60c, from 75c.—White embroidered, figured and colored striped black ground Swisses; 32 inches wide.
At 60c., from 75c.—Black embroidered, figured, tinted ground Swiss; 32 in. wide.
At 65c., from 85c.—White embroidered, figured lace striped tinted ground Swisses; 32 inches wide.
At 65c., from 85c.—Embroidered black figured and colored plaid white ground Swisses; 32 inches wide.
At 75c., from $1—Embroidered colored spiral striped white ground Swisses; 32 inches wide.
At 75c., from 90c.—Black embroidered figured striped tinted ground Swisses; 32 inches wide.
At $1, from $1.25—Embroidered colored figured white ground Swisses; 44 in. wide.
At $1, from $1.25—White embroidered figured black and white plaid tinted ground Swisses; 44 inches wide.

Main floor, near Rotunda.

Hot Weather Skirts At Half and Less.

THEY are of fair white lawn, cool, immaculate and softly crisp, with Summertime suggestions in every thread of them. They are precisely the kinds of skirts that you will go shopping for as soon as the first hot spell comes along. Get them now and you save one half, and more.

Most of them are quite elaborately trimmed with lace. They are all ready to sew to the band. They are goods that would be fairly priced at *fifteen to twenty-five dollars*.

Take your choice at

Nine Dollars Each.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Of a Lot of Lace Robes. HALF prices! The magical words that tell volumes in three syllables. You have heard them often, but they seldom spoke of a more interesting story than this.

There are ninety-four robes concerned, including those in white and black Chantilly, white point d'esprit and the spangled ones. Their prices are just one-half what they were last Saturday.

IN WHITE POINT D'ESPRIT
Were $18 to $37; now $9 to $18.50.
HALF BLOUSES
Were $5 to $8; now $2.50 to $4.
SPANGLED ROBES
Were $13 to $35; now $6 50 to $17.50.
WHITE CHANTILLY ROBES
Thirty-one styles, at as many prices. The lot includes several spangled chiffon and ribbon-embroidered robes; also some very pretty ones in white chiffon, now priced at $7.50. Others, formerly $35 to $125. Now, one-half those figures.
BLACK CHANTILLY ROBES
Thirty-seven styles, at almost as many prices. Lot includes several in chenille and a few in spangles. Most of these have blouses to match. Former prices ranged from $19 to $150. Now one half.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MONTEFIORE COUNTRY HOME

Many New Yorkers Attend the Formal Opening of the Bedford Station Sanitarium.

A HANDSOME SUM REALIZED

Friends of the Institution Subscribe Over $7,600 for Its Maintenance—Jacob H. Schiff and the Rev. Dr. Gottheil Speak.

At Bedford Station, N. Y., a delightfully situated little village in the lower part of the Berkshire Hills, the country sanitarium of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids was formally opened yesterday afternoon. The occasion was especially noteworthy because of the sum realized by contributions of the visitors toward the sanitarium, which aggregated over $7,600. The exercises were attended by some 150 New Yorkers, who met at the Grand Central Station in the morning, and were marshaled by Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Chairman of the committee in charge of the sanitarium. They left on a special train of five cars at 9:30 A. M., reaching Bedford Station, which is thirty-nine miles from this city, over the Harlem Railroad, in about an hour and a half.

The town is the highest point in Westchester County, and to reach the sanitarium, which is about half a mile from the station, a considerable climb on foot or in carriages was necessary. The sun came out at this juncture and made the walk a hot one, but the arrival at the cottages connected with the sanitarium, which are pleasantly surrounded by trees, and seem constantly bathed in breezes, more than repaid one for the effort. The visitors inspected the buildings, finding the inmates seated by their respective beds, and also ready to undergo the ordeal of a critical survey. Luncheon was then served in one of the cottages and in a large tent which had been erected in the rear, and which was gayly decorated with American colors. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band of twenty-five pieces, which had boarded the train at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, took up their places in the tent and played National airs.

The Exercises in the Tent.

The formal exercises were also held in the tent, Lyman G. Bloomingdale presiding. The Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, pastor of Temple Beth-El, in this city, made the opening prayer, in which he referred to the purposes of Decoration Day, and the work of the Montefiore Home for humanity.

The first speaker, Jacob H. Schiff, President of the Montefiore Home, traced the history of the institution from its first location in a small frame house at [illegible]-fourth Street and Avenue A, and said that it now cared for nearly 300 incurables. "Many of our patients," he added, "have been heretofore obliged to [illegible] face the same conditions that confronted them before we took them in, and [illegible] relapsed and came back to us [illegible] than ever. Those that are [illegible] the sanitarium are patients whom [illegible] the Montefiore Home, to be amenable to treatment. We hope they will settle in the country and become permanently relieved from their ailments here. We hope that the people of this town will welcome them; induce them to become farmers and till the soil and from the soil regain their health."

The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, pastor of Temple Emanu-El, who followed Mr. Schiff, expressed his hesitancy in speaking at all before "men of action," but added that he might do so as a representative of religion in general, and the "faith of our fathers," in particular. "This tent," he said, "in which we stand may truly be called the Tent of Jacob, [turning to Mr. Schiff behind him, while the audience applauded,] our great leader and Admiral in the warfare against misery and suffering. Let us hope before another ten years that there will not be an incurable Israelite—or any incurable, for we do not draw any line of distinction between the suffering Israelite and the suffering Christian, [loud applause] who will not find shelter in this noble institution, or similar ones." Dr. Simon Baruch, the Consulting Physician of the Montefiore Home; Dr. S. A. Knopf, and Charles Haines also made short addresses.

The Country Sanitarium.

The sanitarium property includes a farm of 136 acres, cottages, barn and outhouses, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Daugird. A. R. Smith superintends the agriculture. The inmates, of whom there are now thirty-eight, (about half of them consumptives, and others suffering from asthma and nervous diseases,) are housed in two two-story cottages, connected by a covered passage way, and capable of accommodating forty patients. The cottages are thoroughly clean and attractive looking. The patients are given wholesome diet and light work, and nature's remedies are largely relied on to effect a cure. An artesian well is being sunk in the grounds, but though a depth of 210 feet has been reached water has not been found. The newer cottage, which has only been open for patients a few days, was paid for by Leonard Lewisohn, who also gave $5,000 toward the erection of the old cottage, where patients have been cared for since last September.

The "Book of Life," in which all subscriptions toward the sanitarium had been entered, was in the parlor of the old cottage in the afternoon. The day's subscriptions were as follows:

Isidor Wormser	$250	Leopold Stern	100
Emanuel Lehman	500	Henry S. Herman	100
S. Neustadt	100	K. Mandell	100
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Schiff	4,500	Weil & Mayer	200
		Henry Hess	100
Samuel Sachs	100	David E. Sicher	50
Ferdinand Sulzberger	250	L. G. Bloomingdale	100
J. B. Bloomingdale	100	Dr. H. Gomes	20
Isidor Straus	250	L. M. Lehman	100
B. J. Ludwig	250	C. D. Birkhahn	25
V. Henry Rothschild	250	Baby Lilian Goldsmith	10
Louis Gans	100	Mrs. F. Rothschild	10
Henry Solomon	100		
Aaron J. Bach	100	Jewish Daily News	25
Total			$7,640

Previous subscriptions, including the endowment fund of $60,000, one-half of which was subscribed by Lyman G. Bloomingdale and one-half by Jacob H. Schiff, amounted to $60,800, so that the sum was swelled to $68,440 by yesterday's contributions. The gift of $4,500 made by Mr. and Mrs. Schiff was to raise a mortgage on the buildings of the sanitarium.

Among those present at the exercises were Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mr. and Mrs. K. Mandel, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ettinger, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, Mrs. S. Eckman, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Henry Solomon, V. H. Rothschild, and Lucien L. Bonheur.

After an Amateur Record.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Robert L. French and Henry Smith started at 8 o'clock to-night on a twenty-four-hour race for the amateur paced record on the Electric Park track. Each rider has about forty pacemakers.

A large crowd was present this evening to see the boys off.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL.

Senate Finance Committee Decides to Accept No Amendments of Whatever Character.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Senate Committee on Finance was in session for three hours to-day considering amendments which have been suggested to the War Revenue bill. The time was spent largely in an exchange of views upon the policy of accepting any amendments which are not germane to the bill, the result being a determination to accept none such of whatever character. The talk was directed especially toward the amendments of Senator Lodge for the annexation of Hawaii and of Senator Morgan, providing a form of Government of acquired territory, and there was a general expression of opinion that they should not be accepted by the committee, and furthermore that, if necessary, they should be met with motions to table. This decision was also made applicable to other like amendments, such as that offered by Senator Pettigrew for the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. There was no dissenting view from this policy, Senators favorable personally to the various amendments agreeing with those who were not that with the door once opened to changes not pertinent to the main subject of the bill, the end would be indefinitely postponed.

The committee also discussed to some extent amendments suggested changing the method of taxing the transactions of Stock and Grain Exchanges and of insurance brokers, but decided to leave the provisions relating to these subjects as they now stand.

The only two changes of importance decided upon related to drugs and to receipts. The amendment regarding receipts exempts receipts for amounts below $5, and that in relation to drugs is a verbal change making clearer the meaning of the committee that drugs and proprietary articles should be taxed only when sold. Another change in the drug schedule permits druggists to sell small quantities of medicine, not to be carried away from the store in packages, without affixing a stamp. There was also a virtual understanding that if the Gorman amendment should be adopted by the Senate there would be still further changes in the stamp tax, as in that event it will not be necessary to collect so large a sum on stamps. The committee is divided on the Gorman amendment.

MEADOW BROOKS WON AT POLO.

They Defeat the Rockaway Club in a Spirited Game.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., May 30.—The Meadow Brooks defeated the Rockaways at polo this afternoon. A fair-sized crowd attended the game, in which the playing was spirited and some fine strokes were made. There were no bad falls, although several collisions occurred.

The players were Messrs. Hazard, Garrett, John E. Cowdin, and Conover for Rockaway, and H. B. Whitney, C. C. Baldwin, T. Hitchcock, and W. C. Eustice. The score was 10 to 5.

Games at Celtic Park.

The opening games of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association were held at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, Queens, yesterday. The grounds were decorated with the American and the Irish flags, and Somerset's Band played a number of selections during the afternoon. Judge Brann of Long Island City made an informal opening address. In the athletic games of the afternoon gold medals were given to the winners, and silver ones to the seconds in each event.

G. A. R. MEMORIAL SERVICE

Held Last Evening in Carnegie Hall Before a Large and Patriotic Audience.

ORATION BY ALBERT D. SHAW

Randolph Guggenheimer Presided in the Absence of the Mayor—A Varied Programme of Song, Recitation, Instrumental Solos, and Music.

The memorial services of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Carnegie Hall last evening, attracted a crowd that filled every seat on the lower floor, occupied most of the boxes, and left little vacant room in the third gallery. And it was a crowd that entered fully into the spirit of the occasion, which may be said to have been the dual one of giving praise to the heroic dead of the Union and their comrades still living, and of cheering on the men now in the field in America's crusade for Cuban freedom.

Before the doors were opened Carnegie Hall appeared to be ablaze with the National colors, save for the stage, which had no decorations except a festoon of flags at the top in front, with streamers to the gallery, and the letters "G. A. R." at the back in red, white, and blue lights. In every seat on the lower floor was a small American flag, and the fronts of the box tiers were hidden beneath flags gathered in festoons and banners. The festooned flags on the lower tier were ornamented with the corps badges of the Union armies. The small flags were used frequently during the evening with fine effect, when the audience had occasion to show its enthusiastic approval of spoken word or music.

Among those on the stage were Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prof. Alonzo Williams of Brown University, National Inspector General of the Grand Army of the Republic Randolph Guggenheimer, who presided; Joseph A. Goulden, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, and Gen. Albert D. Shaw, orator of the evening. In the boxes were President and Mrs. Seth Low and Dean Van Amringe of Columbia, Gen. Anson G. McCook, District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, Col. Edward Gilon, and Edward J. Atkinson.

Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band opened the services with the "American Republic" march. After a prayer by the Rev. Clark Wright, in which he asked a "blessing on yonder island in her sackcloth and ashes," and "a grand galaxy of National melodies" by the band, Comrade Goulden made a short speech of welcome. He said the present war had proved to be a good influence in one direction—that of obliterating all signs of difference between the North and South. When in Richmond two weeks ago he had been surprised to find how great a change had been wrought there, as now the Stars and Stripes float over the Capitol where the Confederate Congress sat. He said the old soldiers' have a present duty in encouraging the young men and in relief work. He said he hoped peace would soon be re-established and that at the next Memorial Day the veterans of 1898 would celebrate with those of more than thirty years ago.

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, on being introduced as the presiding officer, expressed his regret at the absence of the Mayor, and introduced Gen. Shaw, Past Department Commander of Watertown, N. Y., who delivered the memorial oration, beginning with the following reference to the war with Spain:

> For the first time since the Grand Army of the Republic was organized we meet amid thrilling and dramatic opening scenes of another war on our annual Memorial Day. The tramp of soldiers on the land and the echo of cannon on the sea foretell of new sacrifices before us in behalf of struggling Cubans heroically fighting for self-government almost within sight of our shores. And so we meet on this memory day with the old familiar strains of martial music born of the camp, the march, and the battlefield sounding in our ears. Another bloody sacrifice is before the Nation. Again the voice of duty is the voice of God; and now with one heart, one purpose, and one American sentiment of patriotism our army and navy face the foes of liberty, resolute, resistless, ready, and anxious to uphold the honor of the country and fight for the freedom of Cuba.

Memorial Day, the orator said, is to the preservative era of Lincoln what the Fourth of July is to the formative epoch of Washington—a monument to the volunteer heroes who in each age of our National growth were equal to the present and worthy of the future. That country will never lose its high estate, he said, which continues in times of peace to pay loving tribute to the heroes who made it great and free in periods of war.

Gen. Shaw asked his hearers to "consider some topics germane to the holy association of this hour," and continued in part as follows:

> The thought in the minds of some that in our present war a way of extending our order can be found by admitting all who are now volunteering to serve the flag and country, ready to fight and die for its honor, is not, I think, well founded. The old and the new veterans cannot well mix and mingle together—for age and youth have their unavoidable limitations of prejudices common to an earlier service and generation. I can but feel that the best course for the Grand Army of the Republic to pursue to the end is to hold to its first purpose, and remain a unique order until the last comrade of the Union Army is finally mustered out by death. I cannot believe that it is wise or necessary for any extension of its life—either through the reinforcement of the Sons of Veterans or soldiers of our present war. No one can feel happier or prouder than I over the buried animosities and sectional irritations of former years; but that sanguinary struggle can well rest on its own memories and historic conditions. After our present conflict of arms is over—then will soon after come a time when a new similar order to the Grand Army of the Republic can be formed rightly and gloriously, including the defenders of the one flag over all the Nation who are now mustering from every State to prove to the world that Americans are equal to the duties of righteously helping bear the burdens of down-trodden and heroic Cubans in the name of man's humanity to man.

The Friendship of Great Britain.

> From over the sea there comes to us at least one clear national voice of assurance from the old mother land—Great Britain—that the heart of England beats true to us in this great struggle in which we are now engaged. When we look into Anglo-Saxon eyes responsive smiles come into view, and the clasped hands tell the story of firm friendship. True it is that at times there have been ripples on the dividing waters, but deep down in the majesty of the warm Gulf Stream there is an abiding wealth of common interests, and common confidence, and common Christianity which makes two great nations one in the essentials of liberty and justice. This period of war opens our eyes to the narrowness of nations whom we have long regarded as our friends. We are likely to prove the girth and grain of foreign Governments as tested by the war now upon us. France, who gave us Lafayette—of ever glorious deeds and memory—sent Maximilian to his doom when we were fighting to the death for our imperiled Union; and at present in our just action in behalf of free Cuba France trifles with and sneers at us and coquets with the tyranny of Spain! Alas that this should be true; but, comrades, we have our compensations over the sea, for the conscience of England glows responsive with our own in this new trial of war; and we can rest assured that John Bull and Brother Jonathan will be fast friends through it all. In the adversity of her friends England is always grand. How much this all means! Blood is thicker than water. These two nations standing side by side for God and humanity can light the way of righteousness over all the globe. The eagle and the lion are national emblems that the world respects and fears. Together they could command peace with honor in the cause of justice everywhere. We are likely to get our true National bearings in the present storm of war. If it should result in a closer union of international interests with Great Britain—in an Anglo-Saxon alliance of amity and good will—it would be bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. In this light it may be that God's hand is on the lever.
>
> The unhappy and horrible expedient of war, under the counsels of Christian statesmanship in our New World, may lead us to reform our judgment, and at once place the Nation in the first flight of defense, and, in the strength of battle a power on the sea and on the land, put ourselves in a position where our Christian endeavors shall have the commanding backing of irresistible force. We must be prepared to back our prayers with the power of powder and bayonets. We must stand first in peace, first in large Christian charity, and, last and best, equipped in war. We must inaugurate a permanent policy of right and righteousness, and be fully prepared to defend and enforce it, with dignity and honor always, in peace if possible, in war if necessary. The Stars and Stripes must become the emblem of a great Christian people whose just rights and wise opinions the nations of the world shall respect, and whose counsels finally represent a country where everybody is somebody. We must let the whole world clearly understand that the United States of America is a first-class power, and that she is in touch with the highest elements of international justice and Christian honor.

Gen. Shaw concluded as follows:

> Thank God for prolonging our lives to the closing events of the nineteenth century, and for the union and concord of all within our borders. Thank God for a youth equal to the demands of country and duty, and for a civilization great, united, and inspiring along noble National lines! I close with the prophetic words of Lincoln in Independence Hall in 1861: "Let us go on to extend the area of our usefulness, add star upon star, until their light shall shine upon [illegible] of a free and happy people."

Following the oration was a long programme of song, recitation, and instrumental music, which included "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," and "Hark, the Trumpet Calleth," by the Anglo-American Male Quartet; soprano solo, "La Reine de Saba," Mme. E. Le Sassier, who gave "Dixie" in response to an encore; violoncello solo by Hans Kronold; recitation, "Old Glory and the Maine," J. Leslie Gossin; violin solo by Carl Feninger; march, "Stars and Stripes Forever," Sixty-ninth Regiment Band; contralto solo, Irish Folk Song and "Say Yes, Ninon," Miss Lilian Carllsmith; recitation, "Music on the Rappahannock," Miss Loretta Tappan Greene; bass solo, "The Bugler," Bowman Ralston, and cornet solo, F. O. Masloh.

The services were concluded with "America," rendered by all the artists and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, the audience joining in and waving their flags, the effect being all that could have been desired as a fit ending to the occasion and the day.

IN MEMORY OF HENRY GEORGE.

His Grave in Greenwood Cemetery Decorated by Followers.

What is to be an annual custom of the Single Taxers of New York City was inaugurated yesterday, when for the first time Henry George's grave in Greenwood Cemetery was decorated by his followers. The Single Tax Leagues of Manhattan and Brooklyn had the matter in charge, together with a delegation from the Central Labor Union. All day long, after the delegations had come and gone, men and women were visiting the grave and leaving flowers there.

A touching indication of the hold which the dead humanitarian still has on the hearts of his followers was noticed when the committees arrived. The grave is some distance from the driveway, and a well-defined pathway was found to have been worn to the burial plot by the feet of men and women who during the Winter and Spring have come to gaze at their leader's grave.

LAFAYETTE TABLET UNVEILED.

Presented to Melzingah Chapter, D. A. R., by Lafayette Post.

A memorial tablet in honor of Lafayette was presented by Lafayette Post, No. 140, Grand Army of the Republic, to Melzingah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Brinckerhoff House, Fishkill, in the presence of 2,000 persons, yesterday. Gen. Butterfield delivered the presentation speech, and after the tablet had been unveiled, Mrs. K. R. W. Verplanck, Regent of Melzingah Chapter, made the speech of acceptance.

The following telegram was sent by Gen. Butterfield from Lafayette Post to Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France:

> While you are decorating Lafayette's tomb for us in Paris, Lafayette Post is dedicating a memorial in honor of that great French patriot upon a spot replete with historic memories of the friendship and services of Washington and Lafayette during the American Revolution.
>
> We and his countrymen here, acting to-day as he did more than a century ago, in the cause of liberty—not against a race or a people, but against tyranny wielded by despotic power—will ever revere his memory, and hold in grateful remembrance his services and those of his countrymen, to whose sons in the great Republic beyond the sea we send our greetings.

Decoration Day at Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., May 30.—Decoration Day was observed here with novel and interesting ceremonies. Cushing Post, the only Grand Army post in the State, had charge of the programme. The Seventeenth, Tenth, and Sixth Infantry sent an escort, which fired salutes over the bodies of the five soldiers whose graves in Tampa Heights constitute the only soldiers' cemetery near this place. Of these three were Northern and two were Southern soldiers in the late war. Cushing Post is composed of eighteen Northerners and fourteen Southerners.

The most interesting feature of the ceremonies was the military music played by the combined bands of the Twenty-first, Sixth, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Regiments. They played "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and the reveilles for the unknown dead.

At Chickamauga Park.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, May 30.—On account of the volunteer army being encamped on the ground where thousands of Union soldiers buried here lost their lives during the Civil War, the decoration exercises to-day were unusually impressive. The 13,000 graves in the National Cemetery were covered with flowers and flags. At 3 P. M. a long procession formed, and to the strains of martial music, furnished by the Fourth Ohio Regiment Band, marched to the stand in the cemetery where the exercises were held. The annual oration was delivered by Capt. Henry A. Castle of Washington, D. C. The benediction was pronounced by Frank U. Bruner, Chaplain in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a salute was fired by a detachment from Camp Thomas.

Ensign Bagley's Grave Decorated.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 30.—Decoration Day was observed here in a manner absolutely unique. After the graves had been decorated, the services were concluded at the chapel of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, owing to rain. Col. Charles F. Meserve, a Federal, addressed an audience mainly composed of Confederate soldiers. He dwelt upon the death of Ensign Worth Bagley, and declared that it forever sealed the death of sectionalism. A procession went to Oakwood Cemetery, where the grave of Ensign Bagley was decorated with flags and flowers.

BOXING AT THE LENOX A. C.

Casper Leon and Jimmy Barry Fight a Draw.

Casper Leon of this city and Jimmy Barry of Chicago, two of the cleverest bantam weights in the ring, fought for the third time last night. The bout was for twenty rounds, at 110 pounds, before the Lenox Athletic Club, and resulted in a draw.

Leon tried throughout the fight to wipe out the stain of two defeats, and put up one of the best exhibitions ever seen in this city. His blows lacked force, however, and he could not knock Barry out. Barry was cool and cautious, and was aggressive from the start.

The two preliminary bouts were for ten rounds, and were both good. Benny Leon, brother of Casper Leon, and Mike Lyons were the first pair, and fought each other to a standstill, the bout being decided a draw. The second bout was between Jimmy Rose of Brooklyn and Tim Callahan of Philadelphia, both men being severely punished. Referee White also declared this fight a draw.

DORIES RACE ON THE SOUND.

Opening of the Season for the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club began the season of sport on the Sound yesterday afternoon. The club was placed in commission at noon, the signal being given by Vice Commodore George G. Tyson from the Vorant II., the flagship Acushla not being in commission. The ceremony was followed by a race for dories, which started at 2:40 o'clock. There were ten contestants, all but two of which finished.

T. H. Dayton capsized his tiny craft, but was rescued by the Regatta Committee in the club steamer. The race was won by Commodore H. E. Janes in his dory Prize. The summary:

Racing No.	Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
1	Prize, Com. H. E. Janes	3 45 30	1 05 30
3	Ketch II., L. C. Ketcham	3 46 03	1 06 03
6	Sweinet, F. S. Doremus	3 48 57	1 08 57
10	No name, H. E. Doremus	3 50 06	1 10 06
2	Tern, W. B. Greeley	3 51 18	1 11 18
5	Harry, T. De W. Scobie	3 51 28	1 11 28
20	Porgy, J. H. Downing	3 53 38	1 13 38
8	Yellow, C. S. Somerville	3 57 15	1 17 15
7	Tender, T. H. Dayton	Capsized.	
18	Bass, W. Fischer	Gave up the race.	

Ohio Road Race.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 30.—About 20,000 people witnessed the Ohio State Journal's second Memorial Day twenty-five-mile road race this afternoon. There were sixty-five starters. William N. Jones of Chillicothe won first time prize, finishing in 1:13:13. Henry Pleasant of Columbus won first place prize, and second time, finishing in 1:15:41.

Yale's Athletic Team Captain.

NEW HAVEN, May 30.—Thomas Rumdon Fisher, Jr., '99, of New Rochelle, N. Y., has been elected Captain for next year of the Yale track athletic team.

ATHLETICS AT BAYONNE

Two Thousand Persons at the New Jersey Athletic Club's Carnival of Sports.

A WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN

J. C. McCracken of the University of Pennsylvania Throws the Sixteen-Pound Hammer 153 Feet and 8 Inches.

BAYONNE, May 30.—Two thousand persons passed through the gates into the grounds of the New Jersey Athletic Club this afternoon and enjoyed the club's Memorial Day carnival of sports. A feature of the contests was the throwing of the sixteen-pound hammer, in which John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club, the holder of the world's record, was defeated by his only competitor, J. C. McCracken of the University of Pennsylvania. McCracken made a new world's record of 153 feet and 8 inches, beating the former record by one inch.

The sports began with a game of association football between the Brooklyn Wanderers and the Centreville Club. The game resulted in a victory for the Centrevilles by a score of 2 to 1. Centreville kicked a goal in four minutes, and the next goal was kicked by the Wanderers nineteen minutes later. Five minutes later the Centreville men made their last goal. The teams then played half an hour without changing the score.

A game of lacrosse followed between the Montclair Athletic Club team and the Staten Island Lacrosse Club team. The first half resulted in a score of 2 to 1 in favor of Staten Island, and the second half in a like score for the Montclairs. The goals were scored by Scott, Seares, Myers, Vincent Scott, Muller, and Crimin.

Other events were decided as follows:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Charles Demming, Lakewood, N. J., (8½ yards,) first; P. J. Walsh, St. Francis Xavier College A. A., (4½ yards,) second; J. P. Connor, St. Francis Xavier College A. A., (9 yards,) third. Time—0:10.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Lewis Leibgold, N. J. A. C., (30 seconds,) first; A. F. Bennett, New York City, (1 minute,) second; James Frazer, N. J. A. C., (40 seconds,) third. Time—7:08 4-5.

300-Yard Run.—J. H. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania, first; M. W. Long, New York Athletic Club, second; R. D. Hoffman, University of Pennsylvania, third. Time—0:31.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—W. M. McCully, N. J. A. C., (50 yards,) first; Walter C. Roome, N. J. A. C., (scratch,) second; William J. Ehrich, Yale A. A., (20 yards,) third. Time—2:27 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Walter C. Roome, (scratch,) N. J. A. C., first; W. M. McCully, N. J. A. C., (30 yards,) second; William J. Ehrich, Yale, (30 yards,) third. Time—5:14 4-5.

Lewis Hunter of the New Jersey Athletic Club, paced by a triplet, beat the time of A. A. Zimmerman—2:28 2-5—which was the record for the track. Hunter's time was 2:20 3-5. Zimmerman's time was made without pace.

Two-Hundred-and-Twenty-yard Hurdle Race (handicap)—M. D. Bastin, University of Pennsylvania, (5 yards,) won; Warren W. Smith, New York, (18 yards,) second; George P. Smith, New Jersey Athletic Club, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:27.

Special scratch half-mile run between T. E. Burke of Harvard University and H. E. Mandell of the New Jersey Athletic Club was won by Burke, in 2:09 4-5.

Mile Handicap—George Orton, Raydnor, Penn., (scratch,) won; James Sheran, New Jersey Athletic Club, (85 yards,) second; H. O. Mosenthal, Columbia University, (50 yards,) third. Time—4:24.

Four-Hundred-and-Forty-Yard Run (handicap)—M. W. Long, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) won; R. D. Hoffman, University of Pennsylvania, (3 yards,) second; C. T. Myers, New Jersey Athletic Club, third. Time—0:49 1-5.

880-Yard Handicap—H. E. Mandell, N. J. A. C., scratch, first; G. B. Holbrook, Knickerbocker A. C., (28 yards,) second; W. G. Messer, Knickerbocker A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—1:59.

Putting the 42-Pound Weight—James S. Mitchell, Pastime A. C., first; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., second; John Flanagan, New York A. C., third. Distance—26 feet 7½ inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap—Jacob Krakober, Alliance A. C., (8 inches,) first; A. C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, second; P. J. Graham, New Jersey A. C., third. Height—5 feet 5 inches.

Throwing the 16-Pound Hammer—J. C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania, first; John Flanagan, New York A. C., second. Distance—153 feet 8 inches.

Baseball—Cranford, 11; Bayonne, 10, (first game;) Bayonne, 15; Cranford, 5, (second game.)

KILOMETER RECORD LOWERED.

Earl Kiser, at Philadelphia, Reduces Taylor's Figures by Four Seconds.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Earl Kiser of Dayton, Ohio, this afternoon clipped four seconds off the American record for one kilometer on the one-third-mile board bicycle track at Woodside Park. Kiser's time was 1:01 2-5. The former record was 1:05 2-5, made by Edward Taylor at Manhattan Beach ten days ago. Kiser was paced by a quint, which he followed in fine style.

In the half-mile event Kiser, who is the present champion at that distance, was beaten by O. L. Stevens of Ottumwa, Iowa, and A. C. Mertens of St. Paul in a driving finish. There was less than a wheel's length between the three men.

In the one mile international professional race John Johnson of Minneapolis won by over fifteen yards. Johnson's riding in this race was one of the features of the afternoon.

Henri Cissac, the Frenchman, and Johnson were easy winners in the five-mile pursuit race. Their opponents were J. H. Shemo of Philadelphia and Jay Eaton, the New Jersey man.

TOM LINTON BEATS ELKES.

Half a Mile Ahead in the Charles River Thirty-Mile Race.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—Tom Linton, the English racer, came close to the thirty-mile record in his $1,500 paced match race for that distance with Harry Elkes on the Charles River track this afternoon. His time was 56:50 1-5, and the record, that made by Jimmy Michael at Philadelphia last October, is 55:33. Elkes lacked speedy pace, or he would have given a much closer finish than the half-mile margin separating the two at the finish. Linton rode superbly for his first appearance of the season, and, although his picking up of teams lacked perfection, it was better than his opponent's, from the fact that he lost no speed in the jump-over. The winning margin for Linton hardly shows how close the race was for over twenty miles.

TAYLOR'S TWENTY-MILE RACE.

He Defeats Vernier of Philadelphia in Fast Time.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Edward Taylor, champion of France, to-day defeated "Joe" Vernier of Philadelphia in a match race for twenty miles at the Decoration Day Meet at Willow Grove bicycle track. The race was a brilliant one from start to finish. While on the backstretch of the first lap of the eleventh mile a quad pacing Vernier made a bad spill, upsetting Vernier. This gave Taylor, who was then behind, a big advantage and he closed up the gap between himself and Vernier and went ahead. The Philadelphia boy was unable to catch the Frenchman, who steadily increased his lead until he crossed the finish line one and one-half laps ahead of the local rider. Taylor's time for the twenty miles was 37m. 18s.

In the only other professional event Major Taylor, the colored rider, won in a splendid spurt. The attendance was 8,000.

McDUFFIE WINS FROM HOYT.

Leads by a Lap in the Ten-Mile Race at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 30.—Over two thousand people attended the bicycle races held at Pleasure Beach this afternoon, under the auspices of the Bridgeport Cycle Club. The principal event of the day was the ten-mile multicycle paced match race between Eddie McDuffie of Cambridge, Mass., and Fred. C. Hoyt of Bridgeport.

Hoyt took the lead at the start and held it for two miles, but poor work on the part of his pacemakers caused him to fall behind, and McDuffie held the lead from then on. McDuffie rode a fine race, and after the [illegible] was never in danger of losing. Hoyt [illegible] outstripped his pacemakers, but could not overtake the fleet McDuffie, who [illegible] over a lap. McDuffie's time for the [illegible] miles was 13 minutes 40⅘ seconds.

The five-mile pursuit race between [illegible] Clark and J. M. Wordenhammer of Bridgeport was won by Clark in 13:11 [illegible].

THE CHICAGO ROAD RACE.

Comparatively Few Riders in the Western Road Event.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The twelfth [illegible] of the Chicago road race was contested to-day over the wheeling course. The distance is about twenty-five miles. The roads were in very poor condition on account of recent rains. There were 165 entries against 496 last year.

Joseph Ringl, a 9-minute man, of the Polzen Cycling Club, won. His time was 1:13:58. W. B. Ferguson, 5 minutes handicap, was second; Gus Hefling, 5 minutes handicap, third; A. M. Strong, 7 minutes, fourth; G. B. Larson, 9 minutes, fifth. The time winner was not determined.

Later in the day, over eighteen miles of the same course, the second annual [illegible] County Cyclists' road race was won by Thomas C. Clarke, from the 8-minute mark. Time—59:13. J. De Stephens was time winner—54:27.

Cycling at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30.—Arthur Gardiner won the one-third mile National champion rating event to-day by a fast drive late in the race, just cutting out Freeman at the tape. Tom Butler won the mile open professional, and the two-mile handicap was a gift of Handicapper Aldrich to Becker, who had 140 yards and good men to help him, with no men on intermediate marks. The event of the day was the disqualification of Freeman by Referee James Smith for team work. Aker was also barred from racing.

Bald Wins at Waltham.

WALTHAM, Mass., May 30.—The bicycle races at the Velodrome this afternoon brought together 5,000 people who saw some very good sport. The chief event was the international match one-mile race between Cooper, Bald, and Jaap Eden. The latter failed to show up on account of poor condition, and Bald won after three extremely exciting heats, all being practically settled at the tape. In the ten-mile pursuit race between Kaser and Bourotte, the latter caught the former at four and three-quarter miles.

The Buffalo Road Race.

BUFFALO, May 30.—The Finn and Sullivan twenty-five mile road race to-day was won by C. C. Beam of the Park Side Cycling Club, Buffalo. He covered the distance in 1:11:00. His handicap was 6 minutes and 15 seconds. M. A. Lauscher of Rochester finished second and Ed Schlusman of Sandusky, Ohio, third. The time prize was won by Lewis Schillinger of Syracuse, N. Y., who covered the twenty-five-mile road match in 1:00:09.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieuts. Clarence C. Williams and Benjamin M. Koehler, Sixth Artillery, will proceed at once to the Grand Hotel, New York City, and report to First Lieut. Peyton C. March, Fifth Artillery, for duty with the artillery detachment to be organized for service with the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

Acting Assistant Surgeons A. R. Booth, Joseph A. Tabor, and T. S. Dabney, United States Army, are relieved from their present duties at New Orleans, La., and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to duty.

Special orders, May 24, to Acting Assistant Surgeon Samuel W. Stiles, United States Army, are revoked.

Special orders, May 20, relating to Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph M. Henry, United States Army, are revoked.

First Lieut. Earl C. Carnham, Fifth Infantry, now on regimental recruiting service at Galveston, Texas, is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence for the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, now organizing at Galveston, Texas. He will report without delay to First Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, Fifth Cavalry, mustering officer at that place.

First Lieut. William Weigel, Eleventh Infantry, is assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence for the troops in camp at Hempstead, L. I., and will report to the General commanding the camp for duty accordingly.

Capt. Stewart M. Brice, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, recently appointed, will proceed without delay to Tampa, Fla., and on arrival report to Major Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, for duty on his staff.

First Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, Tenth Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, and upon transfer of the agency property and funds to his successor will join his regiment.

Major William A. Wadsworth, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for duty in that department.

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General of the cavalry division for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, United States Volunteers.

Major Guy Howard, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, and will proceed at once to Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as Acting Chief Quartermaster of the Second Army Corps, to relieve Major Eugene F. Ladd, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

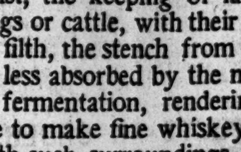
Special orders of May 5, 1898, to First Lieutenant John L. Barbour and Second Lieut. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Seventh Infantry, and orders amending the orders of May 5, so as to direct the officers named to report to Col. John N. Andrews, Twelfth Infantry, President of the Examining Board at Tampa, Fla., for examination as to their fitness for promotion are revoked.

First Lieut. John L. Barbour and Second Lieut. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Seventh Infantry, will report to Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Seventh Cavalry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Denver at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

Major George H. Hopkins, Assistant General, United States Volunteers, will report to the Secretary of War for duty in his office.

First Lieut. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from further temporary duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and join his company.

Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Assistant Surgeon, in addition to his duties as attending Surgeon and Examiner of Recruits at Chicago, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty at that post, and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes.



Whiskey Spoilers.

Those who are familiar with distilleries must know the conditions that exist, the keeping of large droves of hogs or cattle, with their accumulations of filth, the stench from which is more or less absorbed by the mash in process of fermentation, rendering it impossible to make fine whiskey, handicapped with such surroundings. NO animals are kept at the

OLD CROW RYE

Distillery, hence the fine product.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
69 Fulton St.; also B'way & 27th St., N. Y.
Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S [illegible]"
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS.... ....CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.
[illegible] EIGHTH AVE., Near [illegible]
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town [illegible]
—23 Vesey St.—

[illegible] AT ARLINGTON

Senator Thurston Delivers an Oration in the Amphitheatre of the National Cemetery.

CEREMONY AT PORTER'S TOMB

Hilary A. Herbert Pays a Tribute to the Navy in the Civil War—References to Admiral Dewey's Victory at Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—In the centre of the field of "The Bivouac of the Dead," the great amphitheatre of the National Cemetery at Arlington, President McKinley and three of his Cabinet to-day joined 6,000 other citizens in giving honor to the patriotic dead. Ceremonies were held simultaneously in several parts of the cemetery, but the main ceremonies were in the amphitheatre close to the old Lee mansion.

There some 2,000 or more people gathered, while on the platform was a distinguished company, headed by President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and United States Senator Thurston of Nebraska, the orator of the day. Just back of them sat Commissioner of Pensions Evans and other officials, the Chinese Minister and the Korean Minister, and parties from their legations. Prior to the services there was a procession of members of the Grand Army, the Sons of Veterans, the Women's Relief Corps, ex-soldiers and sailors, and the general public, headed by the Fourth Artillery Band, halting for a minute for brief services at the "Tomb of the Unknown," the band meanwhile playing a dirge and then marching through the grounds, proceeding to the work of decorating the graves. The President and his party were very prompt in arriving, and soon after they reached the platform the assembly was called to order by Commander Arthur Hendricks of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R. The exercises embraced a number of addresses, poems, singing by a quartet, and the customary reading of orders. The feature of the ceremonies, however, was the address of Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who was introduced as one always ready to lend his aid to the cause of liberty and patriotism. His oration was listened to most attentively by the audience, and prolonged applause greeted his references to the absence of sectionalism and to the presence of Admiral Dewey in the harbor of Manila.

Senator Thurston's Speech.

Mr. Thurston, in the course of his address, said:

"A third of a century has passed since our heroes fought, since our loved ones fell—a third of a century in which the reunited people of a common country have realized the inestimable blessings of peace, have shared together in the beneficent fruits of a progressive development and prosperity which stands alone in the annals of all the world. From this vantage ground of the years, in this sacred spot, on the borderland where internecine conflict raged, in this hour when the hearts of the people are thrilling and throbbing as never before at the bugle call of the world's humanity and the Nation's duty, we will offend no American when we fittingly honor our dead.

"My countrymen, these men who died may not have known, but you and I know, that the roar of their battles was but the echo of God's footsteps marching on. I am a believer in an overruling Providence, in the infinite wisdom that guides the destinies of nations as men. I am deeply impressed with the thought that this great Western Hemisphere of ours is under the especial guidance of God's great plan; that we as a people are struggling onward and upward to the fulfillment of a supreme purpose. It was God's providence that kept the New World in all its virgin strength and beauty until the restless races of men had reached a civilization fit to be transplanted here. It was God's providence that put the preposterous idea of a round world into the quickened brain of a Genoese sailor.

The Finger of Supreme Design.

"When he sailed out into the unknown sea, Providence stood at the helm and guided his ship aright, and when he landed on the unknown strand it raised above him the great white cross of a Saviour's love, the emblem of immortal hope.

"It gave strength and courage and victory to the little band of sturdy patriots who wrought the mighty miracle of American independence. It spoke in every line of the Declaration of Independence; it inspired the pen of emancipation, and the sword of Appomattox. Columbus, Washington, Lincoln, Grant! Did chance select them each for his glorious work so gloriously performed?

"Let the fool answer how he will, I prefer to see the finger of Supreme design. That finger, maybe, is even now moving toward another man—a man who shall lead our triumphant hosts to a glorious victory for liberty and humanity, who shall wreak God's vengeance on wicked, cruel, merciless Spain, and drive from this hemisphere the last vestige of tyranny and oppression. And it may well be that some sword sheathed in defeat by the judgment of God, that liberty might be the heritage of every American child, will now by command of Jehovah Himself leap from its scabbard and give liberty and self-government to the oppressed and downtrodden people of the beautiful Island of Cuba.

"What an inspiring sight to see those who once fought against each other now rallying under the one flag, exulting and rejoicing that the azure field of the Union banner holds in equal honor every star of Statehood, and singing together the rearranged music of the Union—'Yankee Doodle' and 'Dixie' the favorite airs.

North and South United Again.

"We are united as never before. Every trace of bitterness is gone at last. But this perfect reconciliation, this union of hearts and of hands, as well as of States, has not come because we have forgotten. You of the South still hold in tender memory your heroic dead. We of the North will ever do the same. There is no true story of any American battlefield that should ever be forgotten. Americans are strong enough and brave enough to stand by the truths of their heroic history, and history will ever stand, immutable as the stars, that the inherited institution of human slavery was destroyed by the justice of God.

"Under normal conditions I am opposed to sermonizing, to the reading of homilies, and to the discussion of public questions on Decoration Day. I believe our service should be a love service of prayer and praise and song, that out of the heroic memories of the past we should draw new inspirations of patriotism which came to us through the baptism of fire and blood. But, my countrymen, for the first time in our history on Decoration Day we are at war. Once more upon the soil of old Virginia the Federal bayonets are agleam. From day to day the boys in blue pass by, the reveille, the bugle call is heard even in this city of the silent dead. This time, thank God, the war is not sectional. There are no brothers arrayed against brothers, no Americans against Americans. There is only one uniform in all the land, one flag in all the sky, one sentiment in the breasts of all the heroes of the Republic.

"War is a terrible thing, to be shunned and avoided whenever and as far as possible. But I have no sympathy with those who believe that war should be avoided at the sacrifice of National honor, at the expense of humanity, or the loss of liberty. I cannot love those who turn deaf ears to the unceasing cries of the victims of tyranny, inhumanity, and barbarity, because liberty and relief can only come through the shedding of blood.

The Sacrifice of the Best.

"If I read God's history aright, civilization and Christianity have not come from the survival of the fittest, but by the sacrifice of the best. What puny human intellect dares to assert that the blood of [illegible] was not sacred, even as the blood of Calvary. Warren at Bunker Hill, Baker at Ball's Bluff, Bagley at Cardenas, all glorified to hasten the coming of God's kingdom on earth. Yea, and Dewey in the harbor of Manila was the blessed messenger of God's just wrath.

"I do not know when this war with Spain will end. I do not know what sacrifices we may be called upon to make. I do not know how many headstones may yet be added to this city of the dead. I do not know how many mothers' hearts may break. I do not know how many homes may be darkened. But I do know that the delivering of the New World from the barbarity and inhumanity of Spain's merciless despotism will be worth it all. I do know that the cementing together of the hearts of all the people in enduring friendship and abiding love; I do know that the consecration of American, the uplifting of American sentiments in so unselfish and holy a cause; I do know that this touching of elbows under the one flag by the men and the sons of the men who faced each other on our battlefields under two flags—I do know that this accomplishment of God's great purpose will bring to the American people God's choicest blessing and reward. And I have faith to believe that from above the opened heavens the great war President, Abraham Lincoln, looks down approvingly upon our great war President, William McKinley, while Grant and Lee, could they but speak to us to-day, would fire the hearts of their lieutenants now in command of the armies of the United States with the inspiring cry, 'On to Cuba.'"

Hilary A. Herbert Speaks.

Simultaneously with the exercises in the amphitheatre, a smaller assemblage gathered on the front porch of the mansion where the Confederate chieftain Lee spent much of his life to attend special naval services at the tomb of Admiral Porter. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert was the speaker of the day, and an address was also delivered by W. H. Michael, Chief Clerk of the State Department. Secretary Herbert said, in part:

"Here rest the hallowed remains of the heroes of the army and navy of the Union, but here also are heroes of the Confederacy, all sleeping in the same soil and covered by the same flag, and ex-Union and ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors are here alike to pay united tribute to the deeds of those who made forever glorious the epoch of our great civil war. Never was there a civil war like ours and never were the fruits of a war richer or more beneficent. There was no compromise. Secession, the issue, and slavery, the incident, were settled forever; nothing was left for dispute, and, as the God of Nature intended it should be, we became at last one country, such a Union of States, of people, as Washington and Franklin and Jackson fought for, dreamed of, and planned for, but never lived to see. I would not pluck a leaf from the chaplet that adorns the brow of any soldier of that war, Federal or Confederate, yet it is only fair to say that, while history has done more than justice to them, it has not done full justice to the sailors of the civil war. The Union Navy achieved results out of all proportion to the numbers enlisted in the army and the navy, aye, even out of all proportion to the cost of the operations of the two branches of the service. Certainly none know better than the Confederates the telling effect of the blows delivered by this navy during the civil war, and it may be that without them we should have had two Governments where we now have one, and that Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee would be to-day commanding army corps on the south side of a line of forts and Custom Houses running across this continent from east to west, while Brooke and Shafter commanded on the northern side of the line. * * *

"Let us unite, my countrymen, in the prayer that in the war we are now waging for liberty's and humanity's sake, our soldiers and our sailors may continue to be worthy of those from whose loins they have sprung, and that the future of our beloved country may be as bright as is the promise of to-day."

EXERCISES AT GETTYSBURG.

A Letter from President McKinley—Oration by Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

GETTYSBURG, May 30.—The following letter, expressing President McKinley's regrets that he was unable to take part in the Decoration Day exercises here, was received:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, May 20, 1898.

Mr. Louis D. Wine of Committee Memorial Day Exercises, Gettysburg, 1898:

My Dear Sir: Engagements here, the nature of which is well understood, will prevent my taking part in the Memorial Day ceremonies at Gettysburg this year, attendance upon which, under other circumstances, would have afforded me an especial gratification.

Time only enhances the lasting value and demonstrates anew the true significance of these inspiring patriotic observances. Whatever may be the character of its temporary problems, this liberty-loving Nation is not, and never can be, forgetful of the immortal heroes of the civil war. For those who served as well as for those who fell at Gettysburg—now so peaceful and beautifully adorned with the highest creations of the sculptor's art—our reunited fellow-countrymen, without regard to locality, creed, or political faith, have an abiding respect and the most cordial esteem.

To-day those who contended on this historic field nearly thirty-five years ago, and their descendants, are mustering under the same flag, enthusiastic in their devotion to the Nation and willing to make any sacrifice for its honor

The debt of gratitude which we owe to the Nation's defenders can never be completely repaid either by this or future generations, yet the acknowledgment of this obligation each year, in various forms and in a multitude of places throughout this broad land, purifies our ideas and brings us all nearer together in sympathy of sentiment and unity of purpose.

No time could be more appropriate than the present to approach in a fitting spirit those sacred themes of the love of country and the rights of man. Generations come and go, and the issues for which they fought and died soon pass into history. But the living principles of undertakings worthily accomplished, for an unselfish purpose, abide for ever and guide us to a nobler destiny and still greater achievements as a nation. Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The principal oration at the ceremonies was delivered by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis, who said in part:

"We are glad to-day that sectional lines have entirely disappeared in this country. In the face of foreign insults, prejudice and hate can no longer endure among the people of the North and South than the snow can last when kissed by the beams of the life-giving sun. Only the other day—a third of a century since the eagle of victory nestled with the dove of peace on the flag of the Union at Appomattox—another call for volunteers echoed throughout our land, and together, side by side, sons of the men who wore the blue and the gray march away to the music of the Union, in defense of the same country, and under the same starry flag. At the head of their column we rejoice to see the gray-haired Generals of the Union and Confederate armies, and the grandson of the immortal Grant on the staff of the gallant Lee, all now wearing the loyal blue, and all soldiers in the cause of liberty.

"The Christian nations of the Old World lost the great and golden opportunity of the century when they turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of the downtrodden and oppressed people of Greece and Armenia. But the young Republic of the New World has heard the cry from the suffering and oppressed people of an island at its very door and has hastened to their relief. And our reunited people are standing by our noble President in his brilliant efforts to uphold the dignity and glory of our country. His superb courage, profound wisdom, rare diplomacy, and peerless patriotism, have proved him the master spirit of the time, and have wedded his name to glory and undying fame. For victory will be ours!"

RICHMOND'S MEMORIAL DAY.

Gov. Tyler of Virginia Delivered an Address Inspiring Patriotism.

RICHMOND, Va., May 30.—Gov. J. Hoge Tyler of Virginia delivered the oration today at the Confederate memorial celebration in Hollywood Cemetery. In the course of his speech Gov. Tyler said:

"This is the first time since the bodies of these brave spirits were consigned to this sacred sod that the cause for which they died could be properly viewed by the whole people of a reunited country.

"And we have assembled here to-day to reverently do honor to the soldiers of the South, whose bodies lie sacredly guarded in this beautiful inclosure. I do not think I could lay a greener and more fragrant wreath upon their graves to-day than to say that, if living now, they would be marching at their country's call to avenge the death of our unsuspecting sailors in Havana Harbor and to bring the bright blessings of immortal freedom to the Island of Cuba. By what authority do I thus speak, and why do I thus read the hearts of those whose dying look was upon the Stars and Bars? I speak by the authority of their living comrades. I speak by the authority of their children, who are loyal and devoted followers of the flag of the Union. I speak by authority of the fact that they hated tyranny and oppression and loved liberty and self-government. And what better authority could I have than the fact that in this present struggle they would have a Lee to lead them?

"For the first time the Confederate soldiers and the sons of Confederate soldiers have had an opportunity to show that they, in unison with the sons of the North, have a common country and a common cause, and right nobly did they respond. Where has there been a discordant note? How gloriously loyal have been all the States of this Union! Our dead comrades shamefully done to death, our flag unavailing to protect them, an oppressed people stretching out their hands yearningly toward the light of our own glorious liberty, these things came home to the hearts of the Southern heroes, and they were ready to follow the flag and march to the music of a reunited country. However great the sacrifices required, we all stood ready to turn from our shops, our fields, our desks, and give up our land again to disturbing war.

"Then, henceforth, let us love one another like citizens of the same great country. Let us this day commit to the hands of impartial history the cause and the deeds of the Confederate soldier. That chapter in our country's life is closed. May the dark clouds of passion and the bewildering fogs of sectional prejudice no longer obscure the clear vision of the truth. And I have no doubt when that hour comes, and I trust it is already upon us, that these brave spirits whose mortal dust lies sleeping here in Hollywood will stand forth resplendent in the purity of their motives, and in the heroism of their deeds."

DESTROYED A SPANISH FLAG.

It Decorated a Jerseyman's House and War Veterans Tore It Down.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 30.—George Holl, a prominent builder of this city, in decorating his house with flags of all nations indiscreetly included the Spanish flag. When the Grand Army parade came along this forenoon and was about to pass Holl's house, some of the war veterans at the head of the column quickly noticed the Spanish flag and the procession came to a sudden halt. A crowd of at least 2,000 persons collected about Holl's residence and cries of "Down with the Spanish flag!" came from many of the veterans.

Some of the more excited ones jumped over the fence in front of the Holl residence and the Spanish flag, which, with other flags, was draped on the porch, was pulled down and torn into threads. Meantime the band played and the crowd sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Holl was indignant over the invasion of the crowd on his premises and ordered them away. A force of police happened to be on the ground and serious trouble was prevented. Holl did not offer any explanation for displaying the Spanish flag, except to say that he intended no sympathy for Spain, but thought he had a right to display what flags he saw fit on his own premises. After the Spanish flag had been destroyed the Grand Army veterans again fell into line and the column marched away, with the crowd cheering on both sides of the street.

ENTHUSIASM IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 30.—In addition to the great number of graves of Union soldiers, 6,000 Confederates lie buried here. Not one of them, Northerner or Southerner, was overlooked to-day. After the ceremonies at the cemeteries there was a magnificent parade in the heart of the city. The line of march was ablaze with National colors.

The city has never before on Decoration Day seen such an enthusiastic outpouring as greeted the old soldiers to-day. Practically the whole population turned out to honor the veterans and cheer the volunteer defenders. The parade was composed of six divisions, and was participated in by about all the military organizations, secret societies, and marching clubs of the city. The cheers were loudest when the Ninth Battalion of colored soldiers, under Capt. Marshal, fell into line. They will be the first to go under the new call and the only representation which the city will have in the call for 75,000 volunteers.

One of the features of the parade, which drew forth demonstrations from the crowd, was the tattered pennant from the battleship Maine, which was borne in the ranks.

PATRIOTISM AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., May 30.—For the first time in local history there was a general public participation in Decoration Day services at the National Cemetery to-day. Col. John H. Page of the Third Infantry made a patriotic address, which was frequently interrupted by cheering. He said, in part:

"To-day in yonder growing camp, amid the pines of our sunny South, the new generation—the sons of veterans of the blue and the gray—stand side by side, and they will fight their country's battle, shoulder to shoulder, under our beautiful banner of liberty, and God grant they may never realize the terrible task that was left to their fathers by our fathers."

EXECUTIVE MANSION FLAGLESS.

Veterans at Albany Protested and a Flag Was Then Run Up.

ALBANY, May 30.—Much surprise and indignation was expressed this morning at the failure to hoist the flag on the Executive Mansion grounds.

As the procession passed a veteran broke ranks and, climbing to the terrace, stuck a small flag in a flower urn.

Another veteran, Peter Frinks, went to the Executive Mansion, and as a result the flag was quickly run up.

SAILORS' GRAVES DECORATED.

Those Who Died on the Maine, Marblehead, and Winslow Remembered.

KEY WEST, May 30.—Decoration Day was observed quietly. Lieut. Bernardou of the United States torpedo boat Winslow and two of the Winslow's crew, with a party of newspaper correspondents, visited the Key West Cemetery and placed flowers on the graves of the four Winslow men killed at the battle of Cardenas, the grave of one from the cruiser Marblehead who fell at Cienfuegos, and the graves of twenty-four Maine victims.

Kentucky Veterans United.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 30.—For the first time since the war the Confederate veterans joined with the Grand Army of the Republic in observing Memorial Day and decorating the graves of Union soldiers.

The Grant Cottage Decorated.

SARATOGA, May 30.—Post McKean this afternoon decorated with flowers the Gen. Grant Cottage at Mount McGregor, where the great General died.

COL. VAN WYCK'S MILITARY RECORD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you to correct your biographical sketch of Col. William E. Van Wyck, Grand Marshal of the Memorial Day parade, as given in your Sunday Magazine, so far as his claim to the title of "Colonel" is concerned.

Col. Van Wyck was elected to the field of the Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., from a captaincy of the Ninth Regiment. Col. Frank W. Sterry, the Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, resigned and was discharged by Special Orders No. 149 of the Adjutant General's office on July 19, 1875.

The Commander in Chief, by General Orders No. 2, (1875,) from the Adjutant General's office, issued an order disbanding the Sixth Regiment; this order was promulgated on Aug. 2, 1875, by Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division, by General Orders No. 6.

Three days after the order disbanding the regiment was promulgated the field and line officers met and elected Lieut. Col. Van Wyck Colonel of the regiment. Thereupon the latter wrote to Gen. Townsend, the Adjutant General of the State, asking that the order of disbandment be suspended, and that the commission of Colonel be granted to him. On Aug. 26 Gen. Townsend denied the request to suspend the order, but issued the commission of Colonel, with rank from Aug. 5, 1875, as requested.

The only order issued by Col. Van Wyck and service rendered as Colonel of the Sixth Regiment was General Orders No. 11, dated Sept. 7, 1875, and countersigned by myself, disbanding the regiment in pursuance of the general orders from the Commander in Chief, as already stated issued Aug. 2, 1875.

It is well, in military matters, to have the record clear. The original papers and orders quoted are in my possession.

WILLIAM A. GANS,
Adjutant (Sixth Regiment) Supernumerary.
New York, May 30, 1898.

WOMEN PLAY CLOSE GOLF

Exciting Finish in the Mixed Foursome Contest on the Morris County Links.

VICTORS WIN BY ONE POINT

Mr. and Mrs. Wood Take First Place, Closely Followed by Mr. and Mrs. Flagg—One Pair Loses a Possible Victory by Misfortune at One Hole.

An exciting finish marked the close of the mixed foursome tournament held yesterday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J. It was the first mixed foursome event of the season, and the very excellent number of thirty-two players turned out in the competition. In this event the men and women play as partners, each taking alternate strokes at the same ball and, as the Morris County Club has almost an equal number of players from both sexes it is never difficult for the club to arrange an interesting and attractive mixed foursome.

The glorious weather and cheerful sunshine, coming after the long period of rain and clouds, offering extra inducements to turn out on the golf links, and many members who did not play in the tournament enjoyed an invigorating round on the links.

The winners of the handsome club prizes were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wood, Jr. They came worthily by their honors, and did not rely entirely upon their handicap allowance to pull them through. The committee allowed them ten strokes, which reduced their gross score of 114 to 104. That gross score was the second best of the day, and their match was played very evenly. The fourth hole, which leads over the railroad track, was the most difficult one for them, eleven strokes being necessary to hole out. They broke the record of the day by making the troublesome eleventh hole in seven strokes. This hole proved unfortunate for several players, but to none with more force than Mrs. Shippen and W. G. Marsh, who needed eighteen strokes. Were it not for this the latter pair would undoubtedly have turned in the best gross score of the day and have been dangerous opponents for the silver prizes.

The honor of making the best gross record fell to Mrs. Henry P. Phipps and C. B. Beckwith. They did 113, playing an excellent game, but as their handicap was less than the winners' allowance—six strokes—their net score of 107 gave them third place. Mr. and Mrs. W. Allston Flagg got second place with 105 net.

For a mixed foursome contest the finish was unusually close, as is evidenced by the following five best scratch scores, a difference of only one point separating them in order:

Mrs. H. P. Phipps and C. B. Beckwith—

Out	6	4	5	9	5	6	5	5	6—51
In	8	11	6	6	8	6	6	6	5—62
Total									113

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wood, Jr.—

Out	6	4	7	11	7	7	5	6	5—58
In	7	7	9	7	4	6	4	6	6—56
Total									114

Mr. and Mrs. W. Allston Flagg—

Out	5	4	8	9	7	8	6	5	7—59
In	6	9	6	8	4	5	6	7	5—56
Total									115

Miss C. G. Willis and W. R. Thurston—

Out	5	4	5	9	6	7	6	6	8—56
In	7	11	9	8	3	6	5	5	6—60
Total									116

Mrs. William Shippen and W. Y. Marsh—

Out	3	4	5	7	7	7	5	5	6—49
In	8	18	7	7	5	5	5	7	6—68
Total									117

Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Toler were among the players, and in view of Mr. Toler's recent victory of the club championship, they were the only ones placed at scratch. It was Mrs. Toler's first play over the Morristown links, and they took 125 strokes. The players, with handicaps and net scores, are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wood, Jr.	114	10	104
Mr. and Mrs. W. Allston Flagg	115	10	105
Mrs. H. P. Phipps and C. B. Beckwith	113	6	107
Miss C. G. Willis and W. R. Thurston	116	6	110
Mrs. J. B. Dickson and H. P. Phipps	125	15	110
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Adams	129	16	113
Mrs. William Shippen and W. Y. Marsh	117	3	114
Miss Helen Shelton and A. H. Bond	123	3	120
Miss Field and Ransom H. Thomas	135	15	120
Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Toler	125	..	125
Miss Macy and Arthur Whitney	137	12	125
Miss Hoy and Ripley Watts	147	22	125
Miss L. Raymond and E. S. Kip	145	18	127
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Coghill	150	20	130
Mrs. Arthur Dean and R. D. Foote	149	15	134

GOOD SCORES AT ST. ANDREW'S.

Cochrane Wins One Cup and a Sixteen-Year-Old Lad Takes the Other.

The members of the St. Andrew's Golf Club turned out in good numbers yesterday on their links at Mount Hope, Westchester County, to compete for the Governors' Cups, given for Class A and Class B players. This tournament is an annual event, played on every Decoration Day. It is a handicap competition, but the winners in both classees made the best gross scores as well, and so demonstrated very thoroughly their fitness to win the cups. A. De Witt Cochrane was the victor in the Class A contest. His actual score was 93, and his handicap of 6 gave him the net score of 87 strokes. Next to him, with the second best gross score, came James Brown. The players in this class, with scores, the first two given in full, are:

A. De Witt Cochrane—

										Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Out	5	6	5	5	4	5	9	4	5—48			
In	5	6	5	5	5	3	5	7	4—45			
Total										93	6	87

James Brown—

										Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Out	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	4	6—49			
In	4	5	4	5	6	4	6	8	5—47			
Total										96	5	91

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
J. B. Baker	102	6	96
W. R. Innis	109	12	97
J. B. Upham	106	9	97
H. H. Holbrook, Jr.	105	6	99
D. P. Kingsley	109	8	101
Peter Fletcher	114	12	102
H. W. Taft	112	8	104
K. K. Jenkins	113	9	104
J. A. Johnson	117	12	105
Edgar Booth	121	12	109
S. W. Lockhart	115	6	109

In the Class B contest the youngest player won—Louis E. Meyers, a sixteen-year-old lad. He made the very good scratch score of 101 strokes. The Class B, players with scores, the winner's given in full, are:

Louis E. Meyers—

										Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Out	6	5	5	6	5	6	7	6	5—51			
In	5	7	5	4	6	3	6	10	4—50			
Total										101	15	86

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Dudley Phelps	110	22	88
J. H. Ellbeck	119	20	99
C. Barrett	120	20	100
F. B. Allen	121	18	103
F. Harper	124	24	100
J. F. O'Rourke	142	24	118
M. Stuart	139	18	121

On the Marine and Field Links.

A lively day on the links was spent yesterday by the Marine and Field Club golfers on their course near Bath Beach. Two members' competitions were played. One was a foursome, and the prizes were taken by F. Starbuck and L. Daniels, in the net score of 88 strokes. In the regular club handicap D. R. Aldridge won, with a net score of 92 strokes.

CLUB FOURSOME.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
F. Starbuck and L. Daniels	118	30	88
E. C. Lockwood and O. Wren	148	30	118
Mrs. Garland and A. P. Clapp	114	24	90
N. M. Garland and H. N. Curtis	98	6	92
Percy Mallett and F. N. Doubleday	120	12	108
C. L. Schenck and Dr. Lewis	140	35	105
Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Aldridge	142	36	106
Mr. and Mrs. Hodges	206	64	142

CLUB HANDICAP.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
D. R. Aldridge	110	18	92
E. Holden Smith	102	9	93
Harry Boyd	111	15	96
N. M. Garland	103	6	97
A. P. Clapp	106	6	100
H. N. Curtis	108	0	108
O. Wren	120	12	108
M. Aufferman	150	15	135

Two Events at Dyker Meadow.

Two golf games were played yesterday on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. The handicap event for the Adams and Eddy Silver Cups was won by Dr. C. Mahnrut in a net score of 86 strokes, and a special club handicap for a prize given by the club was taken by Edward McGlachlin. The players and scores are:

ADAMS AND EDDY CUPS.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Dr. C. Mahnrut	102	16	86
Norman S. Dike	105	16	89
A. L. Norris	96	6	90
A. D. Byrne	120	30	90
Edward McGlachlin	105	13	92
J. L. Taylor	109	14	95

SPECIAL CLUB HANDICAP.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Edward McGlachlin	103	14	89
W. K. Fowler	104	11	93
Dr. C. Mahnrut	105	9	96
Daniel Chauncey	98	6	92
Thomas A. Eddy	110	18	92
Duncan Edwards	108	11	97
C. W. Post, Sr.	120	15	105

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

The golfing members of the Crescent Athletic Club held an interesting bogie tournament yesterday on their links near Bay Ridge, and the first prize was won by William B. Rhett, who came within four holes of bogie. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hdp.	Holes Down.
William B. Rhett	80	3	4
H. G. McKeever	84	2	6
W. R. Bigelow	101	16	6
H. S. Bowns	91	4	9
C. F. Patterson	111	2	12
H. L. Batterman	117	7	13
George S. O'Flynn	112	6	16
E. C. Low	158	10	18

Golf and Tea at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 30.—The play for the Chapman Cup took place this afternoon on the links of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club. A. R. Fisk, J. H. P. Wharton, W. L. Glenney, Reeve Stockton, C. W. Fisk, W. R. Richards, Willard Wadsworth, and H. W. Beebe qualified in the first round. The winners were J. H. P. Wharton, W. L. Glenney, A. R. Fisk, and Willard Wadsworth. This afternoon the winners of the first round played the semi-finals, and the winners were J. H. P. Wharton and Willard Wadsworth.

Next Saturday the finals will be played. The first tea and formal opening of the season was given this afternoon by Miss Wood and Mrs. Howard Tracy, assisted by Miss Ginna and Miss Margaret Tracy. Commencing with next Saturday the new grounds will be used for the first time.

GOLF AT ARDSLEY.

Judge Gildersleeve Ties for First Place with E. S. Jaffrey.

A general club handicap was played yesterday by the Ardsley Club members, in which women, as well as men, were eligible to compete. Only two women returned scores—Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane and Mrs. F. L. Eldredge—but neither secured places near the top. The result was a tie between E. S. Jaffrey and Judge Gildersleeve, at eighty-seven strokes, net. Jaffrey had the better scratch score by eight strokes. The tie will be played off at a later date. The players who returned net scores under 100 are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
E. S. Jaffrey	99	12	87
Judge H. A. Gildersleeve	107	20	87
T. F. Murphy	103	15	88
H. Leroy Edgar	106	18	88
E. J. Beddell	109	20	89
W. G. S. Thorn	106	15	91
G. Warren Bird	106	15	91
A. De Witt Cochrane	97	5	92
H. T. Brooks	103	9	94
F. J. Winston	105	10	95
F. B. Bertram	120	25	95
W. H. Patterson	105	9	96
Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane	126	28	98
H. J. D. Gayley	113	15	98
Gardner H. Miller	124	26	98
Daniel Bacon	108	9	99
M. S. Paton	110	11	99

Stout Wins the Challenge Cup.

The members of the Staten Island Cricket Club played their fourth golf handicap yesterday for the Challenge Cup, and first place was won by C. T. Stout. The players and best scores follow:

	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
C. T. Stout	84	1	83
I. Crycle Lea	102	13	89
Dr. B. O'Connor	97	5	92
W. S. Callender	100	8	92
W. A. Hamilton	98	4	94
A. D. Elliott	103	8	95
E. M. Stoehr	109	13	96
S. Warrender	105	8	97
H. N. Callender	106	8	98

Golfers on Richmond County Links.

The new eighteen-hole golf course of the Richmond County Golf Club, Staten Island, was opened yesterday with a variety of golf and society features that kept the members active all day long. The most interesting golf event was a mixed foursome tournament which was won by George E. Armstrong, champion of the club, and Miss Edwards. Their net score was 105 strokes. The Class A members' handicap was won by W. W. Lowrey, 95, 9, 86, and the Class B handicap by L. H. Thomas, 104, 18, 86. The players and scores in the mixed foursome contest are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
G. E. Armstrong and Miss Edwards	111	6	105
T. S. Hope Simpson and Miss Simpson	126	20	106
C. Stewart and Miss Busk	125	15	110
F. N. Saunders and Mrs. Craik	132	22	110
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Chadwick	127	15	112
J. Park and Miss Robinson	114	0	114
H. M. Baldwin and Mrs. Boody	140	25	115
E. L. Richards and Mrs. Benedict	140	25	115
L. Thomas and Miss Hawkins	132	15	117
W. Simpson and Miss Park	144	25	119
C. T. Stout and Miss McNamee	120	0	120
W. E. Paterson and Miss Van Rensselaer	125	0	125
H. C. Howells and Mrs. Thomas	162	32	130
C. A. Fry and Mrs. Bonnell	133	7	126
W. B. Thomas and Mrs. Preble	198	25	173

AMONG THE CRICKET PLAYERS.

Games at Staten Island and Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

The local cricket grounds were thronged yesterday with devotees of the willow, but the heavy rain had left the ground in such poor condition that there was little prospect of any brilliant batting.

At Staten Island the local club received a visit from the Germantown Zingari of Philadelphia. The visitors made a very poor showing on the soft wicket, and suffered defeat by 19 runs and 2 wickets. N. S. Walker, Jr., bowled in fine form for Staten Island, and was well backed up by H. N. Townsend. The totals were: Germantown Zingari, 31 and 65; Staten Island, 69 and 40 for 8 wickets.

The Manhattan Cricket Club was out in full force at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, where two games were played. The first eleven played the Kings County St. George Club and had no difficulty in scoring a victory by an innings and 13 runs. The ground was altogether unfavorable to run getting, and the bowlers had everything to themselves. The totals were: Kings County, 42 and 18; Manhattan, 73. The Manhattan second eleven had as opponents the New York Arbroath team, and they also won with an innings to spare. The totals were: New York Arbroath, 35 and 65; Manhattan second, 104.

The Caribbean and West Indian Clubs also played at Prospect Park, and the Caribbeans won by 25 runs. The totals were: Caribbeans, 71; West Indians, 46.

Paid purchases of $5.00 or more delivered, freight prepaid, within 100 shipping miles of New York......

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18 & 19 STS.
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

All goods [illegible] spot cash [illegible] and for that reason at lower prices than would otherwise be possible......

A Most Extraordinary Sale of Women's Muslin and Cambric Undergarments.

Tens of thousands of dainty undermuslins, the stock of a prominent manufacturer, bought at just about half price to go on sale to-day—the same way.

The manufacturer is Henry Lewis, of 68 to 70 Wooster Street, and if you do not—competing stores will understand that that means unquestioned underwear excellence. The whys and wherefores you're really not interested in, but you will be interested, and very much so, in the prices we quote for to-day's sale, as a befitting climax of our Great May Sale.

Here are the prices—some of them only—for it would take a page to quote them all. Compare them, examine the goods and you'll find that these values are not only not equaled, but not even approached elsewhere in New York.

It's another case of "as we buy so we sell."

20c. CORSET COVERS, while they last to-day for 5c
25c. CORSET COVERS, with pearl buttons, while they last . . . 9c
35c. CORSET COVERS, while they last to-day for 15c
50c. CORSET COVERS, while they last to-day for 29c
25c. CAMBRIC and MUSLIN DRAWERS, while they last . . 12c
59c. EMBROIDERY AND FACE TRIMMED DRAWERS, while they last to-day for 27c
40c. TRIMMED DRAWERS, while they last to-day 19c
$1 TRIMMED DRAWERS, while they last to-day for . . . 38c
59c. PLAIN PLAITED CAMBRIC & MUSLIN GOWNS, while they last to-day for 29c
75c. CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN NIGHT ROBES, while they last to-day for 45c
$1.25 and $1.50 CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN NIGHT ROBES, while they last to-day for 69c
69c. MUSLIN NIGHT ROBES, while they last . . . 37c
$2 NAINSOOK BISHOP GOWNS, while they last . . . 95c
79c. TRIMMED SKIRTS, while they last to-day for . . . 39c
$1.50 LACE TRIMMED SKIRTS, while they last 69c
$1.75 and $2 TRIMMED MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC SKIRTS, while they last to-day for 85c
$5 PURE SILK TAFFETA SKIRTS, while they last to-day for 2.75

As a Matter of Self-protection We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantities.

A 10c. Sale of China and Glassware.

CUPS AND SAUCERS of real china, handsomely decorated; there are tea, coffee and after dinner sizes, in all shapes, for only 10c
PLATES, all sizes and styles, of real china, artistically decorated, reduced from 20, 25, 35 and 50 cents to-day to 10c
TILES for tea and coffee pots of finest porcelain, beautifully decorated with colors and gold; worth 25c.; to-day 10c
DESSERT OR BERRY SAUCERS of fine china, royal Bonn and porcelain, all artistically decorated, and fully worth 20c.; to-day for 10c
HAIRPIN BOXES, with covers of real china, tinted 10c
TOOTHPICK HOLDERS of fine china, a large assortment of various shapes and decorations 10c
SPICE BOXES of very fine china, round rib shape and nicely mottoed in gold letters; to-day 10c
PLATTERS of various sizes of decorated English porcelain . . . 10c
CREAM PITCHERS of fine china, nicely decorated, various styles; to-day for only 10c
BAKING DISHES of fine decorated English porcelain 10c
COVERED DISHES of fine decorated English porcelain . . . 10c
SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS of real china, artistically decorated and mounted with silver-plated screw tops; to-day, special 10c
CARD BOXES of fine china, with delft blue decorations . . . 10c
SUGAR BOWLS, covered, individual size, decorated 10c
GAS GLOBES, 5-inch size, squat shape, beautifully etched . . 10c
FAIRY LAMPS, of colored Bohemian glass, very pretty . . . 10c
ROSE BOWLS of fine crystal glass, pretty design. 10c
FLOWER VASES of beautiful colored Bohemian glass, various styles, sizes, shapes and colors 10c
CAKE SALVERS of fine crystal glass, nicely designed 10c
NAPPIES, with handles, 6-inch size, of artistic design 10c
BOWLS, 7-inch size, fine imitation of cut glass. 10c
And several others, worth double, triple and quadruple.

Handkerchiefs.

Of especially strong value as you will find on examining the quality and remembering the prices.
500 DOZEN LADIES' SCALLOPED EDGE AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, exquisitely embroidered and unquestionably worth 15c.; special, to-day 10c
250 DOZEN MEN'S PURE LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, plain white and with colored borders, actual value 19c.; here to-day 14c

Exceptional Values in Groceries.

Hot shot from the Grocery Department for high-priced competitors who are always talking war prices. No big profits here. Big value for little money ever our watchword. Price comparison will furnish a forceful object lesson in economy.
SUGAR: H. & E. Granulated Sugar, per lb. 5½c
BUTTER: Fancy Elgin Creamery Butter, per 5-lb. pail 88c
FLOUR: S. C. Co.'s XXXX. Patent Flour, $7.25, per 1-8 sack 93c
HAM AND BACON: Extra fancy sugar-cured Ham and Bacon, of mild, sweet cure, per lb. 9c
SAPOLIO: Enoch Morgan's Sapolio, per cake 5c
TEAS: Choice Black, Green or Mixed Teas, also Ceylon and India, regular 50c. and 55c. grades, per 10 lbs., $3.00; per lb. 35c
COFFEE: Fancy fresh roasted Cacuta Maracaibo Coffee, per 5 lbs., $1.00; per lb., 22c
CANNED FRUITS: Milford brand California Black or White Cherries, Apricots, Egg Plums, Peaches or Pears, 3-lb. can, packed in heavy refined sugar syrup, per doz., $2.00; per can. 18c
CANNED VEGETABLES; N. Y. State Corn, String Beans or E. J. Peas, 2-lb. can, '97 pack, per doz., 70c.; per can. . . 6c
New England Brand Genuine Boston Baked Beans, 3-lb. can, per doz., 80c.; per can 7c
DRIED FRUITS: California Prunes, large and meaty, per 20 lbs. . . . 1.00
CANNED FISH: Dallidet imported French Sardines, in oil, per can . . 11c
Hazel or Columbia Assorted Soups, quart cans; per can 20c
CEREALS: Desiccated Cocoanut, per lb. 10c
Hazel Buckwheat, 5-lb. package . 10c
SPICES: Fresh ground, first quality, pure Black Pepper, Mustard or Ginger, per 2 lbs. 25c
SOAP: Dandy, Woodchuck or Moon Soap, 100 cakes in box, per box, $2.25; per cake 2½c
S. C. Co's Scouring Soap, 2 cakes . 5c

Wall Paper.

To-day, 2c., 6c., 11c., and 13c. will buy more wall paper beauty, style and quality than the same amounts ever encompassed before. For instance:
DAINTY PARLOR PAPERS, embossed or plain, actual value 30c. per roll, to-day, special 13c
PRETTY PAPERS, worth up to 50c. per roll, in limited quantities, to-day 11c
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND BED-ROOM PAPERS, in light and dark shades, including some fine dark greens and reds, very special to-day . . 6c
GOOD QUALITY WHITE BACK PAPER, to-day 2c

Good Housefurnishing Goods Cheap.

COFFEE MILLS, made strong, with hardwood dovetailed boxes and steel grinders, the 25c. kind . . . 15c
CAKE CLOSETS, strongly made of heavy tin and nicely japanned, complete with inside shelf . . . 25c
TOILET PAPER, the "Czar and Czarina," 2,000 and 3,000 sheet rolls of the finest quality tissue, reduced from 25c. for Tuesday to 15c
SCOURING BOARDS, for steel knives, etc., nicely covered and well made; special to-day for . . . 20c
FLOUR SIFTERS, Hunter's rotary style, made of strong heavy tin, with fine revolving sieve 6c
GERM KILLER, absolutely odorless, non-poisonous, eliminates every trace of contagious or infectious disease wherever used 5c
BOSOM BOARDS, regular size, made from selected lumber and very nicely finished 9c
PASTRY BOARDS, size 19x27 inches, strongly made, with end cleats of selected lumber 28c
IRONING BOARDS, six feet in length, made in regular shape and of selected lumber 38c
STEP LADDERS, six-foot size, made very durable with malleable iron reinforcements and painted . . . 45c
CAMPHOR BALLS, made from camphor tar compound, the most effective moth preventive known; pound package 5c
COFFEE BOILERS, of heavy polished tin, with copper bottom, 3-quart size, specially reduced for to-day to . . 19c
MOP STICKS. The regular style, with best cast iron tops and painted handles 4c
TAR SHEETS, size 40x48, the most powerful of their kind and very durable 3c
WATER FILTERS, a few more of those cylinder Filters, filled with charcoal and fine gravel 10c
FOLDING TABLES, the style for cutting and dressmaking, 1 yard in length, made of hardwood . . . 55c
SPONGES, large size and best sheep wool quality; reduced from 25, 35, and 45 to 18c
WALL PAPER CLEANER, Ruterford's best, good for fresco work, also all kinds of decorations . . 10c
READY MIXED PAINTS, every color and shade, put up in one-half pint cans, ready for use 8c
MEAT SAWS for family use; made of solid steel with square back and applewood handle 22c
CARPET TACKS, 4, 6, and 8 ounce sizes, cut and blued, per dozen packages 10c
BEVERIDGE AUTOMATIC COOKERS are now being demonstrated in our basement to show how many articles of different nature can be cooked in the same vessel, AND PERFECTLY, TOO.

No. 1	3	111	333
2.00	2.95	2.45	3.25

[illegible] New York Times.

"[illegible] the News That's Fit to Print."

[illegible] EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

[illegible] YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1898.

OFFICES:

[illegible] York—
[illegible]lication..........Printing House Square
[illegible]-Town..........1,269 Broadway
[illegible] American District Telegraph Offices.
[illegible]ington..........515 Fourteenth St.
[illegible]: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
[illegible]land, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
[illegible]many, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, [illegible]ency for Germany and Austria.
[illegible], Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

[illegible] AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........$10.00
Six Months..........$5.00
Three Months..........$2.50
One Month..........$1.00
[illegible]ILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........$8.00
Six Months..........$4.00
Three Months..........$2.00
One Month..........75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year..........$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..........$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..........$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15.
AMERICAN—Black Hussar—8:15.
CASINO—Erminie—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Banker's Daughter—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Squadron—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Amorita—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—A Celebrated Case—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:30.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—The Trooping of the Colors—8:15.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

We presume no intelligent American read the story of the alliance between England and the United States which the correspondent of The London Telegraph cabled on Sunday from Washington to his paper without perceiving that it was not news, but a string of guesses which he had before him. They are obviously not the guesses of the correspondent. They were doubtless supplied to him by some obliging person whose connection with the Administration was not close enough to impose the slightest restraint either upon his imagination or upon his statements, and in themselves these conjectures and others like them are of slight consequence.

Nevertheless, these things point the way. They are symptomatic of the new [illegible] and are among the greatest of its ideas. When representative men of two nations hopefully discuss projects of a closer friendship, when the newspapers find it to be a subject for daily news reports and comments, and when the people of both nations give cordial welcome to the policy of a more intimate relation, the least we can say is that the time is ripe for putting the plan into execution, and it would not be very rash to predict that some sort of better understanding would presently become an accomplished fact.

Conjecture goes too far when it gives the name of offensive and defensive alliance to the new relation. That would be a very serious step for both nations. An unreserved alliance for offense and defense would make each nation a party to the quarrels of the other. That would be a long step indeed for us. It would be a short one for Great Britain. What would other nations, now friendly to both, say to such an arrangement? It would naturally tend to diminish the esteem and confidence with which we are at present regarded by any nation that is not quite on good terms with England, or has interests that threaten to clash with hers. We want the closest friendship with our kin beyond the sea. We are ready to sacrifice some of our venerated traditions in order to come to an understanding in the common interest. But we should not like to forfeit the friendship of Russia, France, and Germany by signing a treaty which they would have a right to think was more or less directly aimed at them. Nor should we like to [illegible] England to become co-heir with us [illegible] the extreme dislike with which Spain [illegible] regard her conqueror in the present [illegible]. It is as true of nations as of individuals that there are some burdens [illegible] they must bear alone. A state of [illegible] which made it possible to share [illegible] good and evil would destroy individ[illegible].

[illegible] if Germany—also of our kin, only [illegible] little more remote—would consent to [illegible] her name to a treaty of offensive [illegible] defensive alliance with Great Britain [illegible] the United States, we should not [illegible] moment think of withholding our [illegible]. The signing of such a treaty [illegible] the greatest event in history, for it would practically put an end to war on any large scale. It would mean that the three greatest and most progressive of nations of earth would henceforth be able to give their almost undivided attention to the arts of peace and those pursuits of the industrial career by which, and not by war, nations come to be great, prosperous, and happy. Such an alliance would be in the interest of the people, of all the people, and for ourselves we have no other interest to serve.

A more perfect union of sentiment and interest between the United States and Great Britain may be effected without a formal treaty of alliance. A series of treaties relating each to a specific object would accomplish that fortunate end. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is an instance in point, and we hasten to admit that it is not a happy one. As it now appears, that treaty was a mistake for both contracting parties. It did not seem so fifty years ago. But it illustrates what we mean by a treaty, not of alliance, or of peace, or of commerce, but for a particular object. The recognition of the Monroe doctrine by Great Britain is mentioned by the correspondent of The London Telegraph as one of the objects of the treaty. She has recognized it already. When she substituted arbitration for a very different method of procedure in her boundary dispute with Venezuela, she recognized the Monroe doctrine as a fact, and she did it at our instance. To recognize it as a principle would not be a very long step, nor would it be in any respect prejudicial to her interests. Through CANNING she has a historical right to a perpetual interest in that doctrine. It is now no part of accepted international law, because the nations of the Continent have never agreed to it. If England and the United States united in asserting it as a part of the law so far as they were concerned, other nations would be very likely to confine their dissent to purely academic denials, and in time the Monroe doctrine would find its way into the books and the body of public law.

We may build the Nicaragua Canal under some sort of an understanding with Great Britain, but it will not be based on special privileges. The canal will be neutralized, open to the ships of all the world, of course, in time of war as well as in time of peace, to warships as well as merchantmen. If we construct the canal and guarantee the same liberal conditions for its use as are prescribed for the Suez Canal in the convention signed at Constantinople in 1888, the nations of Europe will never concern themselves about it. This is, of course, a live and practical question, for he must be very dull of perception indeed who does not look upon the Nicaragua Canal project as one that is bound to receive a great forward impulse because of the war. We may not keep the Philippines. We may not even annex Hawaii. But we shall almost certainly take steps to shorten by 10,000 miles the voyage which the Oregons of the future will have to make in steaming from our Pacific to our Atlantic Coast. That consideration alone will probably suffice to put the canal through, yet the greatest consideration of all is that of peaceful commerce.

In treating of the relations which the two countries are to sustain toward each other in the Far East discussion of the Anglo-American alliance enters upon its broadest stage. The imagination is inspired by the vastness and by the profound interest of the problems presented by that phase of the new policy. A natural and commendable caution makes it easier for men of sober minds and judicial habit to find reasons against our embarking in adventures in those antipodal regions than it is for them to sympathize with the expansive notions of their more emotional fellow-citizens who are dazzled by the prospect of a colony in the Philippines. Men of public responsibilities and of serious reputation hesitate to utter positive opinions, or if they do speak, speak for the old traditions and against the new ideas. Yet a feeling, not vague and dim, but shaping itself to definiteness, pervades the civilized world that at the end of the nineteenth century we are at no great distance from events by which such changes will be wrought in the map and the history of the world as were stamped upon both by the explorers of the fifteenth century, and the living nations who shall inhabit four hundred years from this day the lands over which dying nations now hold unfruitful sway will look back in grateful recognition upon this creative and vivifying age, but will wonder mightily why its great deeds were so long deferred. With China and the islands of the ocean already marked for changes as momentous as were effected on this continent when the white men drove back the red men, Africa already under the parceling process, and Spain and Turkey visibly dwindling in power and in territory from one decade to another, with frozen Siberia opening up before the tremendous energy of Russia, and the tribes of warriors who dwell in the heart of Asia constantly being pressed upon by their European neighbors on the north and on the South, it is plainly evident that the forces of progressive civilization are at work with astonishing and universal activity.

The opportunity to take part in this work of regeneration has been suddenly presented to us by the fortunes of war. We are further put in a mind for it by the alluring suggestion that we make an agreement for mutual advantage with England, who is now the sole defender in the East of American interests so important that we ought ourselves to undertake their defense. We keep the Philippines, England takes a large part of China, and we agree to stand by each other.

That is the foundation, the chief part of the Anglo-American alliance. It is the biggest of all the new ideas for us, and the one which our people from the lowest to the highest have need to study diligently and ponder long.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The President has had a chance to see for himself the condition of affairs at one of the camps of instruction. Although the reports to that effect do not bear strong evidences of authenticity, it is easy to believe that he was disappointed by what he saw, and that disgust is not too strong a word to be descriptive of his emotions. In fact, the reports from Camp Alger are of a piece with the reports from Chickamauga, from Tampa, from San Francisco. They show a backwardness of preparation which is highly discreditable to the Nation which boasts itself to be the most practical and businesslike in the world. This backwardness is the more discreditable because money has not been wanting. It was early in March that fifty millions were appropriated to be spent without restriction in the discretion of the President upon the army and navy. So near a "carte blanche" has scarcely ever been given to a Government before. So much of the sum as was needed for military preparations became available at once. Yet, after almost three months, it is shown that the military preparations are altogether incomplete, that arms and equipments and uniforms are still wanting for the men who responded to a call for military service which was not made until six weeks after the appropriation became available. These facts of themselves frame an indictment for incompetency against the department responsible for the backwardness of material preparation.

It is hardly necessary, we suppose, for THE TIMES to disclaim any feeling of personal opposition to Mr. ALGER. There was nothing whatever in his career to indicate that he would make a good Secretary of War in time of war. That he would never have been thought of for his present place if there had been any notion what the requirements of that place would become is ample reason why he should relieve the President of embarrassment. This he would do by leaving the President to fill his place according to its actual requirements in May, 1898, and without reference to what may have seemed to be its requirements in March, 1897, when the President was engaged in reconciling the "claims" of those who had been "mentioned" in the Republican Convention of the year before or in the political dickering which preceded the assembling of that body.

The President has already had one very disagreeable task to perform in inviting to leave his Cabinet a man whom he had invited to join it. This ungrateful task he performed with so much delicacy and tact that it would not be publicly known that Mr. SHERMAN retired otherwise than of his own motion if he had not himself proclaimed that fact. The interview with him, reported yesterday, in which he allows himself to say that "his friends in Ohio" resent his treatment by the President is the first direct avowal that he was forced out of the Cabinet.

Gen. ALGER need not incur this humiliating fate. It would be quite sufficient for him to say, as he might doubtless say with truth, that the labors and responsibilities of his office have been so increased since he accepted it, by the outbreak of war, as to overtax his strength. If he were to take that dignified course, detailed inquiry into the manner in which he has discharged those labors and responsibilities would become superfluous. If he does not do that the President has only to extend his investigations to the other camps of instruction to learn that the same condition of unreadiness and lack of provision characterizes them all, and that in each it is attributed to the inefficiency of the War Department.

PEACE TALK IN MADRID.

Too much importance should not be attached to the leading article in the Globo of Madrid, advocating peace. It is quite likely that it was, as the dispatch describing it conjectured, inspired by Señor MORET, the late Minister of the Colonies. Señor MORET was the responsible author of the plan of autonomy, which, however much it left to be desired, might, if it had been proposed ten years ago, with guarantees of good faith, have been the basis of a real pacification of Cuba. He is known to have differed from his colleagues upon the policy of going to war for the shred that was left of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. He was too well informed not to know that Spain had not the slightest chance of success in war with the United States, and he was too conscientious to acquiesce in the sacrifice of Spanish lives in a hopeless cause. It was probably more by his conscientiousness than by his intelligence that he differed from those of his colleagues who consented to join a war Ministry from which he retired.

But there are other signs that the desperation of the Spanish cause has become manifest to an increasing minority of Spaniards, and that peace, upon terms not needlessly humiliating, would find more favor in Spain now than it would have found a month ago. The ease and quickness with which Commodore DEWEY wiped out at a blow the whole naval force of Spain in the Pacific operated to undeceive many Spaniards. The events of the near future in the Caribbean are likely to undeceive many more. The crack fleet of Spain, the only Spanish squadron that could take and keep the sea, has been removed by the act of its commander from any possibility of affecting the future conduct of the war. In spite of the official "congratulations" to Admiral CERVERA upon performing this feat, Spaniards must come to a knowledge of what it means. It means that the power of Spain upon the ocean is confined to the ships which have, or have not, set out from Cadiz and which are so clearly overmatched by the American ships they will have to meet.

Of course the growth of the conviction in the Spanish mind that the war is hopeless is the very best thing that could happen. And it is not true that they have nothing to gain, excepting Spanish lives, by yielding. As we have before pointed out, a speedy peace would be so satisfactory to the American people that they would leave Spain very much more than they would or could leave her if the war were prolonged. We should of course insist upon our original sine quâ non that Spain should leave Cuba, and should add to that that she should abandon Puerto Rico, thus taking herself altogether and forever out of this hemisphere. But the desire to wind up the war would probably so co-operate with our sense of the enormous difficulty either of keeping or of transferring the Philippines that we should be likely to acquiesce in her retaining them, subject to our right to trade on equal terms. This is a salve to "Spanish pride" which the Spanish statesmen can apply if they take speedy advantage of their opportunity. But assuredly the opportunity will not be open to them for long.

IMPERIALISM AND MANNERS.

It has already been observed that if we are going into the "imperial" business we shall first have to take some lessons in international manners. The spectacle presented by Senator FRYE of Maine a few years ago, when he went about crying aloud in public for a war with England "on general principles" was not edifying. But although the bellicose orator was actually a member of the committee of the Senate on Foreign Relations, it was not dangerous, because nobody took it seriously. But if we had some distant dependencies and the international relations which grow out of the possession of them, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate could not talk in that way without endangering peace.

For international unmannerliness, however, the Hawaiian boomers in Congress surpass everybody else, and it need not be said that they are all imperialists as well as jingoes. Of course, there is nothing more offensive than to impute to a nation, or an individual, motives which it or he has expressly disclaimed. Such imputation is the habit and the stock-in-trade of the boomers. When the original revolution was accomplished in Honolulu by the connivance of the American Minister and the aid of an American warship, the conspirators in Congress began with one accord to cry aloud that if we did not take the islands England would. And this they did, although on the day when the news of the revolution reached London the representative of the British Government in the House of Commons declared that the Government recognized our interests in Hawaii as paramount, and would acquiesce in an American protectorate or any other disposition of Hawaii that we saw fit to make.

In the present recrudescence of the scheme the annexationists have transferred their jealousy from Great Britain to Japan. Although there are eight times as many Japanese as Americans in the islands, Japan promptly repelled the intimation that she coveted them, and insisted that all she demanded from an American or any other Government was the confirmation of the treaty rights of her subjects in Hawaii. Nevertheless, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House calmly insults Japan by repeating the imputation to her of motives which she has disclaimed.

This is the more surprising because Mr. HITT, the Chairman of the committee, is commonly recognized as the best-equipped legislator on foreign affairs now sitting in Congress. It is the more outrageous because it is well known that Japan stands ready to join with Great Britain and the United States in promoting the policy of "the open door" in the Far East. It is incomprehensible why this particular form of false pretenses should have been employed in the Hawaiian business, and why we should wantonly disaffect and repel a friend and possible ally.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Surprise parties" are dreadful things, usually producing only pain and embarrassment for the unprepared host, and always evidencing the pitiably small amount of progress in social development made by those who arrange and take part in them. As a general rule, therefore, functions of this sort invite offhand condemnation, but one is reported from Lititz, a village near Lancaster, Penn., that was peculiar enough to be worth a little thought. It took place on the thirty-eighth birthday of a farmer named DAVID WALTER, and the conspirator at whose invitation some fifty of his friends assembled at his house was his own wife, so the customary horrors of unexpected "company" were lacking. A short time before the hour set for dinner, a handsome carriage was presented to the master of the house. Then, under his plate at table he found a fine gold watch, and when the festive meal had ended he was invited to the yard, and a herd of ten Holstein cows was driven up and presented to him. Next appeared two young women, dressed in pink, who carried a tray on which were piled gold and silver to the amount of $3,000. "This, too, was presented to the happy man," says the account from which these details are obtained, "and everything was the gift of MR. WALTER's wife, who by industry and frugality in their fifteen years of married life had saved the money without the knowledge of her husband." Not a word, it will be observed, to hint that the episode was not entirely commendable, or that the farmer's wife is not a pearl of great price, whose conduct makes him an object of universal envy. ..ell, it's not so sure about that. Her domestic policy, no doubt, has its good features, and is to be preferred to more than a few old domestic policies, but could not a better one be imagined? There doesn't seem to have been much sharing of confidence and interest in the household as those fifteen years went along.

—New York recently saw a big American flag suspended from a rope stretched between the summits of two church spires, and was disposed to regard that method of elevating the National banner as sufficiently notable, but the metropolis has been outdone in this line by the people of Gordon, a little village in Schuylkill County, Penn. The patriots living there decided that nothing less than two mountains would do as supports for the sacred emblem, and they went to considerable trouble and expense in order that on Memorial Day they might have a flag-raising of a sort without precedent. The village lies in a narrow valley, with sides rising steeply to a great height. Two convenient peaks were selected and a steel wire was carried from one to the other and hauled as taut as the means at hand would permit. The points of support were 950 feet above the village streets, but the sag in the wire wasted 150 feet, and when, in the course of yesterday's exercises, a huge flag was pulled along the slender bridge to the centre of the gorge, it hung about 800 feet above the heads of the cheering crowds.

—For a sea Captain to report the discovery of an island in waters where other Captains have been sailing for centuries without seeing anything solider than waves is to put his reputation for veracity, and even for sobriety, in great peril—almost as great, indeed, as though he had reported an interview with the sea serpent. Every now and then, however, a Captain is bold enough to take the risk, and occasionally one of them lives long enough to conquer the incredulity of his fellow-navigators and has had the proud satisfaction of relieving with a dot or two the monotonous appearance of the deep-sea charts. Such a triumph is confidently expected by the commander of the Norwegian ship Prince Edward; at any rate, he has just arrived at Philadelphia from Chile with the tale that when a few hundred miles north of the Falklands he came alarmingly near to running aground, although all the authorities agree that the water there is at least 2,000 fathoms deep. "It was on the morning of March 9," he says, "when the ship was in latitude 42.16 south, longitude 35.38 west, at 8 o'clock, that we made the discovery. We had just finished breakfast and I was walking the poop deck in company with the mate when we noticed breakers ahead on the lee bow. Our astonishment, imagining ourselves to be clear of all land and in an almost bottomless sea, was complete, and before we could alter the ship's course we were quite close to the obstruction. It loomed up above the level of the sea, which was rolling high over it, and when bared we calculated its extent as 500 feet by 40 feet. The obstruction was composed of a sort of brown sand and was quite smooth on the top." This Captain seems to be cautious as well as courageous, for, besides describing his island, he explains it, and in a way that saves his predecessors from humiliation and himself from utter distrust in case nobody else is able to find this uncharted sand bar. He says there have been severe earthquakes along the South American coast of late, and that the new island was probably one of their results. "And, come to think of it," the Captain added, "the water was hot for leagues around at the time when I sailed by it." Now, as a matter of fact, islands have been made by earthquakes and closely connected submarine eruptions, and it won't be safe to deride the Norwegian skipper offhand.

PERSONAL.

—In spite of the large amount of anti-American feeling which exists in France, the Government of that country has just bought for the gallery of the Luxembourg Mr. JOHN W. ALEXANDER's painting, entitled "Le Bol Vert," now on exhibition in the Salon of the Champ de Mars. It would not be complimentary to Mr. ALEXANDER as an artist, or to the French officials as conscientious encouragers of art, to say that the American's picture was selected for this honor in order to emphasize the Government's freedom from popular prejudices and its good-will toward the United States. Mr. ALEXANDER's reputation, however, both at home and abroad, is so high that no suspicions of this sort can taint the congratulations he will receive, and the French Government can profit by the good political effects of its act without any fears of having violated the artistic proprieties. The work by Mr. ALEXANDER that is best known to Americans, or, at least, the work that is known by the greatest number of Americans, is the series of lunettes in the new Congressional Library at Washington, entitled "The Evolution of the Book." He is a Sociétaire of the Champ de Mars, and has as many friends and admirers in Paris as in New York.

—English papers have had a good deal to say about Ambassador JOHN HAY's ability to utter the right words at the right time. Here is a specimen from his Easter speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet: "Perhaps I may be pardoned if I say a word about my own country. Knitted as we are to the people of Great Britain by a thousand ties, of origin, of language, and of kindred pursuits, it is inevitable that we should have from time to time occasions of discussion and even of difference. We hear sometimes that we are thought to be somewhat eager and pertinacious in the pursuit of our own interests. If that is so, I can say, I hope with no impertinence and in a spirit rather of pride than of contrition, that it merely goes to show of what stock we are. But this truth is unquestionable: That for now nearly three generations of men there has been peace between us and friendly regard, a peace growing more solid and durable as the years go by, and a friendship that I am sure the vast majority of both peoples hope and trust is to be eternal. The reasons of a good understanding between us lie deeper than any considerations of mere expediency. All of us who think cannot but see that there is a sanction like that of religion which binds us to a sort of partnership in the beneficent work of the world. Whether we will or not we are associated in that work by the very nature of things, and no man and no group of men can prevent it. We are bound by a tie which we did not forge, and which we cannot break; we are joint ministers of the same sacred mission of liberty and progress, charged with duties which we cannot evade by the imposition of irresistible hands."

—Secretary LONG's use of the word "commence" in his orders to Admiral DEWEY should have prepared us for the "under no circumstances," with which his instructions to Commodore SCHLEY are said to begin. "Under the circumstances," like "commence," is good enough English for Boston, and would be quite at home in The Harvard Crimson and The Harvard Monthly, but the Secretary is making history now, and he should write with some regard for the niceties and accuracies of language. Some of our contemporaries have reproved us for criticising the wording of a dispatch which Admiral DEWEY had no difficulty in understanding, and which he obeyed with results so glorious for the country, himself, and the Administration. If Commodore SCHLEY does as well—no dangerous supposition—in executing the present order, there is more reproof of the same sort in store for us. But we can stand it. Just because Secretary LONG writes intelligibly and wisely, and like a man of energy and courage—is that a reason why we should talk to CLIO in Bostonese?

—Spaniards were always bad sailors, and the change in naval methods which has made it necessary for the sea fighter of to-day to be a skilled manipulator of complex machinery has increased, not diminished, Spain's inferiority on the sea. This important source of weakness was emphasized by Mr. JOSEPH R. OLDHAM in a lecture delivered last week before the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland. "The Spaniards," he said, "do not make practical engineers. For several years I was assistant to the Chief Engineer of three lines of Spanish steamers, and, though all the officers and crew were Spaniards, the whole engine department was managed and worked by British engineers, and as people of that nationality are not loved by the Spaniards, it may be accepted as proof positive that they are incapable of managing their own machinery, or they would never pay Scotch engineers two or three times as much as Spaniards would readily work for." He declared that when the truth comes to be fully known, it will be found that the Spaniards' total incapacity to stand up for any length of time before our ships was largely due to their ignorance and inefficiency as engineers, for a modern battleship or large cruiser is nothing less than a complicated piece of machinery, from keel to truck, in hull, armament, and equipment. It is known that many foreign engineers have already left the Spanish Navy, and it may well be that much of Admiral CERVERA's much-praised strategy was nothing more than helpless yielding to necessity, and that his success in eluding the American fleet was due to the fact that he was not engaged in war, but in desperate flights from port to port in search of engineers able to make repairs.

CURRENT NOTES.

Local estimates of Chicago's population continue to grow rapidly.

* * *

Now The Philadelphia Times has an account of the arrest of a "famous" burglar. How famous?

* * *

As usual, many communities in the South are preparing to celebrate in one way or another the coming anniversary of Jefferson Davis's birth, June 3.

* * *

Six old cronies of Hudson, Columbia County, who are wont to meet and gossip at a paint store in the town, counted up their years the other day and found the aggregate to be 501.

* * *

When Rear Admiral Dewey has received all the presentation swords which admiring Americans are talking about giving him he will likely have enough to furnish plowshares for half the farmers in Vermont needing them.

* * *

It was not until the three hundred and thirty-fifth ballot that a dead-lock in the Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District of Kansas was broken, and J. D. Bowersock, a banker, of Lawrence, was nominated.

* * *

Miss Isabel Ely Lord, a graduate of the New York State Library School at Albany, has been elected head librarian at Bryn Mawr College, to succeed Miss Henrietta R. Palmer, resigned after ten years' service. Miss Lord has been connected with the library for a year past, while Miss Palmer has been away on a leave of absence.

* * *

The students of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, who placed a large university flag on the flagpole of the school and some Cuban flags in the windows, have run up against a State law, and have been compelled to take them down. The law, enacted in 1895, prohibits the flying of any other than the American flag over any public building in the State, and the school building belongs to the City of Philadelphia.

ROCHAMBEAU AND WASHINGTON

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent French historical painting of "The Capture of Yorktown" places Rochambeau, the commander of the French forces there, in the foreground, as receiving the sword of Cornwallis, and Washington quite secondary, as if the honor of the crowning victory of the Revolutionary War was due to Rochambeau and the French arms, rather than to Washington. This is not true to fact or history. Some one also quotes from Thomas Paine's calumnious open letter of 1796 to President Washington, to the effect that it was not due to Washington that Cornwallis surrendered, but "by the aid of the money" brought over from France by Col. Laurens and landed in Boston, Aug. 25, 1781, as also "by the aid" of "the thirty-one sail of the line of De Grasse" and Rochambeau's troops, and that "the laurels have been unjustly given to Mr. Washington."

While it may be true that without the aid of the 4,000 French troops under Rochambeau, and particularly the French fleet of Count De Grasse, it might not have been possible to capture Cornwallis at that time, yet it is also true that this campaign was planned by Washington as early as May, 1781, and by his commands and instructions Green and Lafayette decoyed and harassed Cornwallis so persistently that he was forced and trapped into Yorktown short of supplies and in a perilous condition. It is also true that Gen. Washington planned and directed the campaign by which De Grasse was persuaded to invest Yorktown by sea and Rochambeau to follow Washington to the Hudson and delude Clinton into the belief that New York was the point of attack, until after De Grasse had shut off any hope of relief from New York for Cornwallis. Washington in the meanwhile had been concentrating all the troops possible into Virginia, so that by the last of August 6,000 men of the Eastern army, including the French troops, had reached Maryland, and by the middle of September Washington had an army of 16,000 men, including the French, actively besieging Yorktown.

Cornwallis was then forced to surrender to Washington within a little over a month's time. As to "the money" to equip and support this large force for three months from the inception of this campaign, that brilliant financier, Robert Morris, raised a million and a half of silver, and Count De Grasse cheerfully loaned Washington enough more for all necessary purposes long before the money from France Paine alludes to could have reached Philadelphia. Paine's statements of fifteen years afterward are false. And, as to Gen. Grant is due the glory of Appomattox, so the glory of this brilliant Yorktown victory, that practically closed the war for independence, is due most fully to the splendid generalship of George Washington.

HENRY M. HALL.

Titusville, Penn., May 28, 1898.

SPANISH HONOR AND PRIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Señor Castelar is reported in a dispatch from Madrid in your issue of May 29 to have said in an interview: "After all, the Yankees may blockade our islands, but they cannot blockade our honor." What does he mean by "cannot blockade our honor"? Does he mean we cannot blockade the "honorable character" of the Spanish monarchy? or its "honorable intentions"? or the "deferential approbation" of the Spanish connection with Spanish rule in desolated Cuba; nothing could be more false or mistaken, going, as it does, not only "before destruction," but with destruction.

The terrible cruelties practiced by the Spaniards upon the unfortunate, liberty-loving Cubans calls to mind the conduct of the Spanish under Cortes toward the Mexicans, as related by the historian Robert[illegible] [illegible] "* * * In [illegible] district of the Mexican Empire [illegible] of the Spanish arms is marked [illegible] and with deeds so atrocious as [illegible] the enterprising valor that cond[illegible] to success. In the country of [illegible] caziques, or leaders, and 400 [illegible] burned at one time. Nor was [illegible] ing barbarity perpetrated in any [illegible] sally or rage or by a commander [illegible] ferior note. It was the act of [illegible] officer whose name is entitled to the [illegible] rank in the annals of New Spain, [illegible] ecuted after a solemn consultation [illegible] Cortes; and, to complete the horror [illegible] scene, the children and relations of [illegible] wretched victims were assembled and [illegible] pelled to be spectators of their dying [illegible] nies." (Dis. and Con. America, Abd. [illegible] 378.)

On another occasion Cortes seized [illegible] Mexicans who had brought provisions [illegible] his camp and, on suspicion that they [illegible] spies, cut off their hands. (Id. p. 310.)

On another occasion he caused [illegible] chief men of the nation to be hanged, [illegible] out a trial, though they were regarded [illegible] the simple-minded Mexicans with a [illegible] ence little less than that paid to the [illegible] themselves. (Id. p. 379.)

On another occasion he burned a [illegible] in which many priests and chief [illegible] taken refuge, and in two days he slaughtered 6,000 Mexicans without the loss [illegible] Spaniard. (Id. p. 313.)

These were great cruelties, but it [illegible] question whether they have not [illegible] matched by the same people, by [illegible] agents, the infamous Weyler and others [illegible] this nineteenth century, and within a [illegible] hundred miles of our great, humane, Christian Nation—the United States of America.

Castelar may have a pride in the former enterprise, discoveries, and conquests of the Spanish people and in the extent of territory and number of people constituting the nation in former times, and even now, [illegible] can he have a pride in the practicing of [illegible] called-for cruelties on comparatively defenseless subjects, of outraging their sense of justice in the scorning of their aspirations for liberty and progress? Is such conduct worthy of honor? Is it honorable? Can any intelligent, right-minded person have, in truth and fact, a real pride in it? Honor or pride of this sort should be blockaded, if possible.

S.

New York, May 30, 1898.

APPROVES GEN. MILES'S PLAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let all honor due be rendered to Major Gen. Miles for the firm stand he has taken against the popular and yellow journal cry of "On to Cuba."

He knows the disastrous results that must ensue if he complies with the demand at the present time, with our disorganized army, undrilled, unorganized, and badly equipped, with the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department incompetent for their duties.

It takes months to weld volunteers into a fighting army. In our last war the three months' men, mostly militia, were worthless. The nine months' men were discharged about the time they became efficient. The final issue of the war was left to those who volunteered or were drafted for three years or the war. After about eighteen months of army life, with constant drill, an occasional skirmish or battle, we had a fighting force, and when the war ended we had as fine an army of veteran troops as ever wore uniform.

Those who are old enough, remember the cry "On to Richmond"; we were to take Richmond in ninety days, then followed the disaster of Bull Run, but we would still take Richmond in a few months, and nine months' men were called for. Well, we all know the results! We got into Richmond in about four years.

Let us take no chances. Let us not underestimate our enemy. Let us have no "On to Cuba" without adequate preparation. If we are to invade Cuba at the present time Gen. Miles will require 100,000 trained troops, with 100,000 reserves. Above all, the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department must be efficient.

It seems to me it is a question of starvation. The reconcentrados are dead or cultivating their little patches of ground. Has Havana enough food to feed her army for a year? If so, I do not look for the fall of Havana without the sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives. If the Spaniards are starving, why invade Cuba at the great cost of lives it must involve? Why not keep up the blockade until they are starved and sue for peace?

VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR.

New York, May 30, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Only Way He Knew.

Kind Old Party (to sobbing urchin)—My little lad, you shouldn't cry that way.

Urchin—What other way kin I cry?—Judge.

A Partial Success.

Father—Well, my son, did you break the new horses so they would stand steam?

Son—No, father; but I broke the carriage.—New York Weekly.

Superlative.

"She sobbed as if her heart would break."

"Her heart? She could not have sobbed more bitterly had her chainless wheel been wrecked."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mistook His Man.

Wallace—And did you make him eat his words?

Hargreaves—No. He turned out to be one of those fellows who would rather fight than eat.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

His Proud Record.

"That young man over there is Lieut. Gen. Bigboy. He has a brilliant military record."

"Really?"

"You bet! His father fought in two wars and was wounded three times; his uncle was a Major General, his grandfather a Revolutionary hero, and several of his ancestors were with Wellington, Cromwell, and the Black Prince, respectively."—Philadelphia North American.

QUO VADIS?

Read by Mary L. Bolles Branch at D. A. R. Conference in Norwich, Conn., May 26.

Whither wilt thou go, Columbia?
Thou hast won thy freedom and thy peace,
Kings and Queens have watched thy stately growing,
Fed from inner forces overflowing;
Stand apart, the while thy powers increase.

Whither wilt thou go, Columbia?
Thou hast wealth for all the coming years,
Veins of gold and harvests without measure,
Pastures clothed with flocks, and untold treasure;
Rest thee, now, set high above thy peers.

Whither wilt thou go, Columbia?
Restless, watchful, leaning from thy place,
Heardst thou then some distant cry of sorrow,
Threatenings dire that bode a black to-morrow?
Yet thine own are safe, by Heaven's grace!

Whither wilt thou go? Dost thou remember
All thy grass-grown battlefields of old,
Roar of cannon, thrust of sword, the dying,
All the bloodshed, all the moan and sighing?
Thou hast had thy fill of woe untold!

Think upon thy homes! Dost thou remember
How fell war despoiled thee of brave men,
And how women waited broken-hearted,
Watched and toiled and prayed, and yet were parted
From their own who never came again?

Whither wilt thou go, Columbia?
Bide in steady growth and peace and strength,
Girt by lofty laws that fortify thee.
Never foe nor traitor shall come nigh thee.
Bide secure, and let the world go by thee,
It will seek to be like thee at length.

Hark! I hear Columbia calling, calling—
"Wait not for the fetters' slow decay!
Strike for freedom, tarry not nor falter,
Kindle a new flame upon the altar,
Herald in a brighter, nobler day!"

Hark! Columbia is calling, calling,
For she will not sleep nor dwell at ease;
Pierced by all the sorrows of the islands
Forth she moves from prairie lands and highlands,
Calling from the mountains to the seas!

Whither wilt thou go, Columbia?
"I will go among the sons of men,
Suffer, if it must be, with the lowly,
Rise again with them to heights more holy,
With a glory greater than hath been!"

Wake, O sword! Against the faithless [illegible] herd!
Fling our banners out to hail the [illegible]
Be the Lord of hosts swift to [illegible]
Then again shall peace flow a[illegible]
Gained for those who live [illegible]

ITY WITH FRANCE

ation by President Mc- y Announces a New mmercial Agreement.

INTO FORCE TO-MORROW

Convention Entered Into Under ion III. of the Dingley Tariff aw—List of Products and Manufactures Affected.

ASHINGTON, May 30.—The President this afternoon issued the following lamation:

"RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, Pursuant to Section 3 of the act of Congress approved July 24, 1897, entitled 'An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States,' the Governments of the United States and of the French Republic have, in the spirit of amity, and with desire to improve their commercial relations, entered into a commercial agreement in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions have been, in the judgment of the President, secured, according to the provisions of said section, whereby the following articles of commerce, being the products and manufactures of the United States, are to be admitted into France on and after the first day of June, 1898, at the minimum rate of duty, not exceeding the rates respectively appearing in the following table, namely:

	Per 100 Kilos. Francs.
Canned meats	15
Table fruits, fresh:	
Lemons, oranges, cedrats, and their varieties, not mentioned	5
Mandarine oranges	10
Common table grapes	8
Apples and pears:	
For the table	2
For cider and perry	1.50
Other fruits, except hothouse grapes and fruits	8
Fruits, dried or pressed, (except raisins:)	
Apples and pears:	
For the table	10
For cider and perry	1.50
Prunes	10
Other fruits	5
Common woods, logs, per 100 kilos	0.65
Sawed or square timber, 80 MM or more in thickness	1
Squared or sawed timber, exceeding 35 MM and less, 80 MM in thickness	1.25
Wood, sawed, 35 MM or less in thickness	1.75
Paving blocks	1.75
Staves	0.75
Hops	30
Apples and pears, crushed, or cut and dried.	1.50
Manufactured and prepared pork meats	50
Lard and its compounds	25

Imports from France.

"Therefore, in further execution of the provisions of said section, it is hereby declared that on and after the first day of June, 1898, and during the continuance in force of the agreement aforesaid, and until otherwise declared, the imposition and collection of the duties heretofore imposed and collected upon the following-named articles, the product of France, by virtue of said act, are hereby suspended, and in place thereof the duties shall be imposed and collected thereon according to the provisions of said Section 3, as follows:

"On argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 5 per centum ad valorem.

"On brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1.75 per proof gallon.

"On paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen-and-ink drawings, and statuary, 15 per centum ad valorem.

"It is further declared that the rates of duty heretofore imposed and collected on still wines and vermuth, the product of France, under the provisions of the United States tariff act of 1897, are conditionally suspended, and in place thereof shall be imposed and collected on and after the first day of June next, as follows, namely:

"On still wines and vermuth, in casks, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, $1.25 per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the above-stated modifications of the customs duties in the respective countries to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States of America.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-second.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"By the President.

"WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State."

History of the Negotiations.

The commercial agreement concluded between the United States and France is the first entered into under Section 3 of the Dingley tariff law. The negotiations have been pending for the last eight months, and after many vicissitudes were concluded on Saturday last, when Ambassador Cambon, on behalf of France, and John A. Kasson, Reciprocity Commissioner for the United States, affixed their signatures to the formal agreement.

The conclusion of the agreement is a source of general congratulation among the officials of the State Department and of the French Embassy. Several reciprocity negotiations have been in progress, and it was thought those with Great Britain were likely to be ended first.

The French negotiations began last October when M. Patenôtre was Ambassador here. It soon developed, however, that the United States expected much larger concessions, particularly on meat products, than M. Patenôtre was ready to yield. M. Cambon, formerly Governor General of Algeria, and regarded as one of the most capable diplomatic officials in the French service, resumed the work when he succeeded M. Patenôtre, who was promoted to the Madrid mission, and, acting under instructions from Paris, concessions were made which allowed the two Governments to come together.

It was a matter of no little surprise that the arrangement was concluded at the present time, when the war emergency compelled this Government to look for every possible source of revenue, and when there was a concentration of official attention on matters relating directly to the war.

Aside from the tariff changes made by the new agreement, the convention is regarded as significant in showing the good will existing between the United States and France. In official circles there never has been any question as to the continued cordiality between the two countries, but in unofficial quarters there have been reports of friction. It is believed that the agreement will serve to dispel misapprehension as to the satisfactory relations between the two Governments, and that it will be quite beneficial in increasing the good will of the two republics as to trade.

The benefit of the French minimum tariff which is granted to various products of the industry of the United States is especially advantageous to Western industries, including the large meat-packing interests of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis. As a result of these concessions it is believed among officials that the agreement will have a beneficial influence in increasing the interest and co-operation of the West and the country in general in the French Exposition in 1900.

EMORY OF LAFAYETTE.

Franco-American Ceremony Pickpus Cemetery, Paris, llowed by a Banquet.

May 30.—With a view to checking anti-Spanish feeling here and en sympathies of Frenchmen on the a special effort was made colony to-day to do honor of Lafayette.

proceeded to his tomb in emetery, which was decorated mutual flags. The United Gen. Horace Porter, de wreaths and, in an to America's debt

between the two peoples." He was warmly applauded.

M. Bartholdi followed in the same strain, but he said he deplored the fact that it had been revealed that there existed a new spirit among modern Americans, which, he added, "differed from the traditions of the founders of the republic."

Continuing, M. Bartholdi said Frenchmen looked upon Gen. Porter and Americans like him to "keep the United States faithful to the great principles of liberty and justice which presided at the birth of the republic."

The military band present played the American and French anthems, and all those who attended the ceremony defiled before the tomb.

This evening a banquet was held at the Hotel Continental, where there was a large gathering of Americans. M. Jules Siegfried of the French Senate said, in the course of an eloquent speech, that he hoped the old friendship between France and America would never be broken.

M. René Doumic, literary editor of The Revue des Deux Mondes, who has just returned from the United States, where he delivered a series of lectures befor the Cercle Français of Harvard University, eulogized the American educational system.

Letters were read from Marquis La Steyrie, head of the Lafayette family; Col. John Hay, United States Ambassador to Great Britain; Charlemagne Tower, United States Minister to Austria-Hungary; Andrew Carnegie, and others.

French and American national airs were played.

BARON LYON PLAYFAIR DEAD.

Chemist, Political Economist, Civil Service Reformer, and Parliamentarian Passes Away.

LONDON, May 30.—Baron Lyon Playfair, the distinguished chemist, political economist, civil service reformer, and parliamentarian, died in this city yesterday.

The late Lord Playfair, who was a son of Mr. George Playfair, Chief Inspector General of Bengal Hospitals, was born at Meerut, Bengal, May 21, 1819. He was educated at the University of St. Andrews, and at a very early age took an especial interest in chemistry. After studying the science at Glasgow and Giessen he was, in 1843, appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution at Manchester. In the following year, at the recommendation of Sir Robert Peel, he was appointed on the commission constituted to examine into the sanitary condition of the large towns and populous districts of England. For his services in this capacity he was appointed chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology. In the great exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 he was Special Commissioner in charge of the Department of Juries, charged with the special duty of appointing the jurors, who, in the latter exhibition, numbered upward of 600 persons, some of the most eminent in science and industry throughout Europe. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the English Commission at the French Exhibition of 1878.

Meanwhile, in 1856, he became Inspector General of Government Museums and Schools of Science, and in the following year was elected President of the Chemical Society of London. In 1858 he became Professor of Chemistry at Edinburgh University, where he numbered among his pupils the Prince of Wales. In conjunction with Sir Henry De La Beche he examined, at the desire of the Admiralty, into the suitableness of the coals of the United Kingdom for the purposes of the navy, and into the causes of accidents in mines. He was one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the cattle plague on its appearance in England, and a member of the commission which laid the basis for the withdrawal of legislative restrictions on sea fisheries.

In 1874, he was President of the Civil Service Inquiry Commission, which produced an elaborate scheme for the reorganization of the British civil service. He sat in Parliament for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews from 1868 to 1885, and for Leeds from 1885 to 1892, at which time he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom. In the Liberal Ministry of 1873 and 1874 he was Postmaster General, and after the general election of 1880 was appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, and Chairman of Ways and Means. In Mr. Gladstone's Government of 1886, he was Vice President of the Council.

He was a member of many learned societies, and held many British and foreign orders. His scientific memoirs were numerous, and he wrote extensively on subjects of social welfare, political economy, and public health.

Lord Playfair's third wife, who survives him, was Miss Edith Russel, daughter of the late H. S. Russel of Boston, Mass.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Servia's Annexation to Montenegro Not Expected in Vienna.

LONDON, May 31.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times confirms the alarming report telegraphed yesterday by the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph with reference to complications in the Balkans. He says:

"Servia would scarcely be able to hold her own in the event of a scrimmage for territorial expansion, yet nothing could be more doubtful than her eventual annexation to Montenegro. The latter also will probably be disappointed in its ambitious dreams concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina."

VICTORIA TO MRS. GLADSTONE.

A Telegram Sent on the Day of the Ceremonies in Westminster.

LONDON, May 30.—On Saturday last the Queen sent the following telegram to Mrs. Gladstone:

"My thoughts are much with you to-day when your dear husband is laid to rest. To-day's ceremony will be most trying and painful for you; but it will be, at the same time, gratifying to you to see the respect and regreat evinced by the Nation for the memory of one whose character and intellectual abilities marked him as one of the most distinguished statesmen of my reign.

"I shall ever gratefully remember his devotion and zeal in all that concerned my personal welfare. "VICTORIA, R. I."

A Petition Against Ito Lost.

YOKOHAMA, May 31.—In Parliament to-day a petition to the Mikado against Marquis Ito and the responsible Government was rejected by a majority of sixty.

MAY CUT OCEAN RATES.

No Likelihood that the Present Agreement Will Be Renewed.

According to the statement of a steamship agent the pool of the transatlantic lines is broken, and hot competition in first cabin rates will be the order for the remainder of this season. The agreement of the North Atlantic Conference terminates June 7. The lines in the conference are the American, Red Star, Cunard, White Star, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Anchor, and Holland-America.

The agents and owners met in London early in May to renew their agreement to prevent rate cutting, but the meeting was adjourned till June 7. It has since been declared off, owing to the disagreement of certain companies. The minimum first cabin rate to England has been $100, and to Germany, $105.

"The failure to agree," said the agent, "means simply the cutting of rates, particularly in view of the falling off in traffic this season due to the war."

As bookings for the greater part of the season were made early in the year, the rate cutting will not have much effect except for the casual traveler, who books from now on, or those who are led to make the trip because of reduced rates. New rates are not, however, yet quoted.

Ship's Engineer Drowned.

James Halkett, twenty-two years old, fourth engineer of the British steamship Strathguyle, lying at the foot of Grand Street, Jersey City, fell from the gangplank while returning to the ship at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The tide swept him under the pier, and he was drowned. The body was not recovered. Halkett was unmarried, and lived with his parents in Glasgow, Scotland.

Boy Drowned in Newtown Creek.

Charles Bassman, eleven years old, was drowned last evening in Newtown Creek, near the Meeker Avenue Bridge, Williamsburg. The boy with a number of others was playing on an old dock when he stumbled and fell headlong into the water. The boy's companions shouted for help, and as the little fellow was about exhausted an unknown man rescued him, but he was dead.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Famous Plays Revived by the Two Summer Stock Companies.

COOL NIGHT FOR ROOF GARDENS

"A Celebrated Case" and "The Banker's Daughter" Again—Music Hall Changes.

The weather was rather cool last night for the opening of two of the local roof gardens, but Mr. Hammerstein's spacious Summer hall at Olympia is covered and well protected from the weather, when need be, while the garden at the American Theatre was opened only as a promenade and lounging place between the acts and after the performance of opera by the Castle Square company. Nevertheless, cool spells and roof gardens do not harmonize. Performances of good plays, however, will draw well, in the existing circumstances, and the experimental "stock company" venture has been very successful in two of the city theatres.

The Herald Square Theatre was fairly crowded to the doors last night when Dennery and Cormon's famous drama called "A Celebrated Case" was presented with plenty of force and understanding by the actors who were seen in the same play last week in Harlem. A tone of melancholy prevades this drama, and its incidental humor is confined entirely to the verbal eccentricities of the faithful Irish Sergeant—in which, if our memory serves, Mr. Charles Stanley permits himself more extravagance than used to be allowed to Mr. Stoddart at the old Union Square Theatre. Mr. Louis Massen is sufficiently picturesque as the murderous camp follower of the prologue, but the impression of mild amiability he conveys as the Count de Mornay somewhat weakens the dramatic effect of certain episodes. Mr. McClannin, as the Duke d'Aubeterre, frequently reminds one of the late Mr. Parselle in speech and action, while Miss Una Abell as Adrienne, Miss Olive Oliver as Valentine, Mr. Abeles as Raoul, and most of the other actors in the distribution are satisfactory. Mr. Edwin Arden bears the trying rôle of Jean Renaud. He is better suited to grimly serious work of this sort than to the patter of light comedy.

Bronson Howard's famous drama, "The Banker's Daughter," was brought to light again at the Columbus Theatre, in Harlem, last night, and with the various rôles in the hands of actors of large experience was so performed as to please a numerous audience. Mr. Howard has written better plays, including "Young Mrs. Winthrop" and "The Henrietta," which is the best American comedy; but "The Banker's Daughter," in the building up of which the late A. R. Cazauran lent valuable assistance, has an elemental plot, many theatrically effective situations, and easily appreciated sentiment and humor. Like most of Mr. Howard's plays, excepting the two named above, this contains a duel; and the moonlit contest with swords is one of the most effective incidents. The sentimental scene between the estranged husband and wife after the duel is also good drama, while the humor which grows out of the alertness of G. W. Phipps is still serviceable, though it seemed a great deal smarter twenty years ago than it seems now.

The cast last night included Frank Mordaunt as John Strebelow, E. L. Davenport as Harold Routledge, Frank Doane as Phipps, Frazer Coulter as the banker, Blanche Walsh as the daughter, and May Wheeler as the frivolous Florence St. Vincent Brown.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN.

A Brisk Programme of "Vaudeville" Begins the Summer Season.

The Olympia Roof Garden, with all its thousand windows, more or less, tightly closed, but with the miniature cataracts trickling in a midsummery way, and two pet monkeys sporting among the property rocks, was opened for the season last night. The programme was brisk and good of its kind, its only grave fault being, perhaps, an excess of juggiery and acrobatism in Part I.; but Marguerite Sylva also appeared in that part of the bill, first in a gorgeous evening dress, and, secondly, in no dress at all, which helped to prove that absolutely all is not vanity, and some appreciable humor was contributed by the unnamed assistant of "The Great Lafayette," one of the few comedians not absorbed last night in the ultimate gambol of The Lambs. Moreover, though the facile and loud hammering of two gentlemen on the xylophone was calculated to make a true patriot grieve because such good hammerers were not employed where hammerers are needed just now, in the shipyards, yet they hammered well, and when, having finished the inevitable "William Tell" overture, they got to "Yankee Doodle" the house rose to them.

The extravaganza of "War Bubbles" brought the performance to a resplendent and vociferous close, with Marguerite Sylva in more clothes, (that is to say different clothes,) Cheridah Simpson, Yorke and Adams, Lucy Nelson, who carolled like the birds, and Frances Lee, who sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"THE BLACK HUSSAR" REVIVED.

The Military Opera Produced by the Castle Square Company.

Millöcker's military opera "The Black Hussar," was sung last night by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre, after a matinée in the afternoon which crowded the house to its entire capacity. The revival of the opera proves popular at this time of international complications, and with its thorough military scenes and martial music the audience became quite demonstrative.

The story is thoroughly dramatic, and the chorus had many opportunities to display its vocal powers, which received many rounds of applause. The grand march and finale of the second act created much enthusiasm.

A feature of the evening was the opening of the roof garden, which is one of the handsomest resorts of its kind in the city. With its electrical arches and large palm trees scattered here and there, the large roof presented a very pretty scene.

Harlem Opera House.

Czibulka's tuneful operetta, called "Amorita," was produced last night by Mr. Steindorff's Summer troupe, at the Harlem Opera House. Never quite as popular, in the era of Viennese operetta in New York, as "Fatinitza" or "Boccaccio" or some of Millöcker's works, this is still a sprightly and charming work of its class. The piece is suitably staged, and the cast includes Maude Hollins, Louise Hepner, Aldrich Libby, Harry Brown, and others, while the chorus is comely and efficient.

Rose Coghlan at Keith's.

Rose Coghlan began the second week of her engagement at Keith's Union Square Theatre last night, appearing as Nance Oldfield, the actress, in Charles Reade's purely imaginary dramatic episode taken from a French source. Nance's genius and personal charms fascinate a youngster, whose bewildered father appeals to the actress (after the manner of the father in "David Garrick") to save his son from ruin. Nance good-humoredly accepts the mission, and brings the infatuated youth to his senses. Miss Coghlan, who has frequently acted Nance in this city, always plays the part with sympathy and tact. She has somewhat shortened the play now, and broadened its fun. There are other good things in this week's bill.

Theatres and Music Halls.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Rogers brothers, who are very funny fellows, May Belfort, Josie De Witt, Le Roy, and half a dozen teams of jugglers and acrobats will keep the fun going here until the new burlesque called "Cook's Tours" is ready.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Jennie Yeamans presents her monologue, Troja sings her songs, and the burlesque called "The Leading Lady," with Emma Warde in the leading rôle, concludes the entertainment. Glenroy, the comedian, appears between the acts of the burlesque.

EDEN MUSEE.—New war views were shown by the cinematographe at the Eden Musee last evening. The views include pictures from Camp Black, Camp Townsend, Tampa, Key West, and Chattanooga. They show the soldiers in their various evolutions. The concerts, afternoon and evening, this week will have excellent programmes. The many new wax groups recently placed on exhibition are attracting much attention.

LAMBS CLUB STAR GAMBOL.

The Week's Tour Ends with Most Gratifying Results.

The Lambs Club star gambol, after a week's tour through the country, came to an end last night, with the extra performance given at Wallack's Theatre. The result of the trip was most gratifying in every respect, and, notwithstanding that the net receipts realized were not up to the amount anticipated, its success, in view of the time of the season and the present condition of affairs, is regarded among the members of the club as being remarkable.

Last night's receipts were $3,890, making a total of $61,000 for the eleven performances of the week, and the managers of the affair expect, after all bills have been paid, the net receipts will figure somewhere in the neighborhood of $37,000 or $38,000.

After the performance the entire company, headed by Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band, paraded up Broadway to the clubhouse in West Thirty-sixth Street, and along the line of march the actors received a rousing reception.

SOUSA AND HIS BAND TO REST.

The Leader Will Spend the Summer on a Vermont Farm.

Sousa and his band, including the company of 800 people who presented "The Trooping of the Colors" at the Metropolitan Opera House during the last week, closed its season last night. The band, which was destined for an extended tour of Europe, but owing to the present war canceled all their engagements abroad, disbanded after last night's performance, and instead will take a rest during the Summer months.

Mr. Sousa, with his family, will take his first vacation in sixteen years by going away on a farm in Vermont, where he intends to complete the libretto of "The Charlatan," in which De Wolf Hopper will star next season, opening at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Sept. 5. Sousa's Band will open the season on Sept. 7 in Pittsburg.

MAUDE ADAMS'S LAST NIGHT.

Unusual Preparations for a Closing Performance at the Empire.

Charles Frohman has cabled from London to his representatives in this country to spare no expense in the arrangements for Miss Maude Adams's closing performance of "The Little Minister." It has been resolved to make this affair the crowning event of its kind ever known in the history of theatricals in this city.

It has been decided to close the Garrick Theatre on the night of June 13 and transfer the scene of the last night, the three hundredth performance, to the Empire Theatre, which will be decorated elaborately inside and out.

The souvenirs which will be presented to every woman present at this performance will be the costliest ever given away at any theatre and will be somewhat patriotic in nature, consisting of a gold pin representing an American flag studded with emeralds, rubies, and rhinestones. These souvenirs are said to be valued at $3 each.

It is understood that the demand for seats for the closing night is enormous. Although the sale will not open until to-morrow, over half the house has been asked for.

NEW HOME FOR ADA REHAN.

The Actress to Build a House at Montauk Point.

On one of the highest bluffs of Montauk Point, Long Island, overlooking the ocean on the South and the waters of Gardiner's Bay on the North, Miss Ada Rehan, the actress, has decided to build a large villa. She purchased the bluff and adjoining land—some fifty acres in all—two months ago, and the work of erecting the house will begin this week.

The recently built extension of the Long Island Railroad only reaches Fort Pond Bay, five miles to the westward, and Miss Rehan's only neighbors will be the keepers of the Montauk Point lighthouse, three miles to the east, and Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, who occupy the old farmhouse known as "the Third House," two miles away on the downs.

The spot has been known for some years to a few artists, sportsmen, and fishermen as one of the most beautiful on the Atlantic Coast.

Miss Rehan hopes to occupy her new home by September. It is said that the new house will be called "Ada Eyrie."

MIMIC BATTLE AT MANHATTAN.

Pain Reproduces the Manila Fight in Presence of a Big Crowd.

Dewey's victory at Manila was reproduced in fireworks last night at Manhattan Beach by Pain, the pyrotechnist. Nearly twice as many spectators as would have comfortably filled the pavilion in the rear of the big Manhattan Beach Hotel crowded and jostled and cheered while the ships and forts of fire were enveloped in clouds of flame-tinted smoke amid the booming of mimic cannon and the bursting of mimic bombs. The subject assimilated so readily in illustration in flame and smoke that it was easy for the patriotic crowds to fancy that a real battle was in progress, and when the pasteboard ships, with Spanish flags at their mastheads, fell shattered and torn and the mimic forts of Cavité crumbled under a galling fire of paper shot and shell from the American ships traced in fire, the scene was cheered again and again.

The entire exhibition did not last more than twenty minutes, and the actual reproduction of the Manila battle consumed only about five minutes, but probably 10,000 persons journeyed to Manhattan Beach to witness it. Owing to the execrable arrangements fully one-half the number were disappointed. At 7 o'clock the crowd had overrun and swamped the single ticket seller, and the scenes in the vicinity of the ticket office were almost riotous, and many fights followed.

At 9 o'clock the exhibition began with the shooting of rockets and the presentation of several set pieces. One of these consisted of the words, "Remember the Maine." Then followed a selection of fancy designs in colored fire in Pain's usual style, after which came the feature of the evening.

Wedding at the Electrical Show.

There will be a wedding at the Electrical Show in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night, the ceremony to be performed in the Moore Chapel. The choral part of the ceremony will be given by electricity through the Edison telephone.

Robinson's Circus Stranded.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 30.—Robinson's Circus has been stranded at Campbell Hall since Thursday. The train of fourteen cars is sidetracked.

Vanderbilt—Clark.

WHITE PLAINS, May 30.—Miss Nellie Neels Clark, daughter of Mrs. Sorenel B. Clark, and Charles H. Vanderbilt, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt of White Plains, were married to-night at Grace Episcopal Church, the Right Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck, Archdeacon of Westchester, officiating. Edward B. McChain was the best man and Miss Helen M. Scott was maid of honor. A largely attended reception followed the ceremony.

The D. A. R.'s Maine Fund.

At the National meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution recently held in Washington a "Maine Fund" was established. Mrs. T. H. Boorman, Vice Regent of the New York Chapter of the D. A. R., announces that any contributions to this fund made through the New York Chapter will be promptly forwarded to Washington.

Alfred R. Hall of Syracuse Dead.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Alfred R. Hall, aged nineteen, son of Charles C. Hall of the firm of Hall & McChesney, bookbinders of Syracuse, died suddenly to-night at the Auditorium of heart failure. He was traveling with his parents for the benefit of his health.

SLUR ON SOUTHERN WOMEN

Protests Against Mrs. Houghton's Article in The American Messenger Are Effective.

A RETRACTION IS PUBLISHED

The Newspapers of the South Called the Article a Villainous Libel—The American Tract Society Repudiates It.

The entire newspaper press of the South has been in a ferment of excitement over an article which appeared in the April number of The American Messenger, a publication emanating from the American Tract Society of this city, and entitled "'Poor White' Women," which every newspaper in leading editorials has denounced as one of the most shameful slanders and unmitigated libels ever published about women of the South. The portion of the article which has so stirred up the Southern press and people is as follows:

> It is surely time to recognize the needs of the poor whites in our Southern cities, and especially of the women among them.
>
> They are not an attractive nor hopeful class. Feeble of body and, as a general thing, weak of mind, sodden with snuff through the uncleanly habit of "dipping," utterly illiterate not only, but untrained to any useful employment, these women are entirely without that romantic charm which invests the girls and women of the mountains.
>
> The city women are as dull, uninviting, thankless a material as these are the reverse. But they have souls. They have eternal needs and eternal possibilities—eternal responsibilities, too, though these, it would seem, they must largely share with us Christians who neglect them.
>
> For the girls of our Southern cities there is at present only one industry—prostitution. They are too sluggish and dull-witted for factory work; they have not perseverance enough for household work or sewing. Among these women the Mormon propagandists find their easiest work; hundreds of them go to Utah every year.

What the Papers Say.

The Washington Post says that while the society may be endowed with an abundant outfit of good intentions, it cannot imagine "what sort of management this society has that renders possible the publication under its imprint of so scandalous an assault as this upon the people of the South." The Knoxvile Tribune, undertaking to explain how the society came to publish such an article, says that the society has "strolling agents in the South, some of whom are villainous old deadbeats and unscrupulous liars, who make the most slanderous reports of the awful condition of immorality, ignorance, and degradation of the masses of the Southern people. They make these reports in order to show the necessity of their employment, and to pose as missionaries, and on their representations the reports of the American Tract Society are made. It is charitable to presume that it is the ignorance and not a desire to deliberately slander the women of the South that leads the society to make such reports."

The author of the article is Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton, a sister of the late Judge Seymour of Newbern, N. C., and who has spent the best part of 20 years in the South. Mrs. Houghton is the associate editor, with the Rev. W. W. Rand, of The American Messenger, and is well known for her connection with the Church Settlement, the King's Daughters, the McAll Mission of France, and other kindred organizations. That the publication stirred up quite as great a row in the American Tract Society as it did in the South is evidenced by the following retraction which appears in the June number of The Messenger, published yesterday, and which Mrs. Houghton was directed to write.

Yesterday's Retraction.

It is entitled "A Word of Explanation," and says:

> In a recent number of The Messenger appeared an editorial calling upon the Christian people of the North to recognize a still unfulfilled duty to one class of their Southern neighbors, the so-called "poor white" women of the large cities. Ever since the close of the civil war Northern Christians have recognized their duty to the freedmen, have established schools and colleges for them, and in various ways have co-operated with them in their endeavor to render themselves worthy of their citizenship. More recently Northern Christians awoke to perceive the educational needs of the "mountain whites," and schools and other institutions for the young women of the mountain regions are now doing their share in helping the New South to bear that great burden of educational responsibility which it so heroically shouldered in its deep impoverishment. There still remains one class for whose industrial education and social elevation nothing has as yet been done in any organized way, and the editorial was written in the hope that Christians of the North would be moved to extend in this direction their brotherly fellowship and co-operation in the herculean task which the South has so bravely and so efficiently undertaken.
>
> Some readers of The Messenger have misunderstood the meaning and the animus of the article in question. The title of the article, with its quoted words, "'Poor White' Women," was so worded in order to indicate at the outset that it referred only to a small class, distinct from any other. In the writer's mind the words "poor white" so thoroughly separated these from all others, that it was not thought possible that any one could suppose that reference was made to the white women of the South as a class; and as to the small and local class referred to, the suggestion intended was only as to the special dangers resulting from their condition.
>
> The white women of the South, of all classes, we are always glad to believe, are fully equal in moral character to their sisters at the North. With the marvelous power of recuperation shown by the New South, and the share in that recuperation taken by the estimable women of the Southern States, rich and poor, The Messenger is in hearty accord, and its editorial pages have more than once paid a due tribute of praise to the splendid energy of the Southern people, especially in the matter of education. More than once in the years lately passed has the fact been noted that the Southern States are doing as much in proportion to population and wealth, for the advancement of education as the Northern States are doing; and it is precisely because the men and women of the South are so nobly bearing the sacrifice which this effort entails, that Northern Christians have felt impelled to come to the aid of the South in the matter of education.
>
> There are few people in the world, we are glad to believe, who do not rejoice to recognise the bravery and dignity with which the women of the South met and overcame the poverty which the "grim fortunes of war" entailed upon the South. But it was not to these women that the article alluded. It was written in a spirit of warm Christian brotherhood, yearning to lighten the heavy task of both men and women of the New South, whose problem is so difficult and whose energetic efforts to solve it are so worthy of sympathy and help. If the true Christian fraternity and the earnest desire to lift a small part at least of the burden which our Southern brothers and sisters are carrying were so ill-expressed in the article referred to as to wound the heart of one of them, we would hasten not only to express regret and an earnest desire for forgiveness, but to make as clear as possible that this was not our meaning.

The Secretary Explains.

The Rev. George L. Shearer, Secretary of the American Tract Society, explained yesterday how the society came to be involved in the present controversy. The article, he said, crept into the paper unawares and unknown to the editor, who is over eighty years of age, and whose lately enfeebled condition has made it impossible for him to read the proofs as thoroughly as heretofore.

As soon as the article was noticed, Mr. Shearer said, that part of the edition which had not yet gone out was withheld, and there was a meeting of the Publication Committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, the Rev. Dr. Virgin, the Rev. Dr. Sanders, and the Rev. Dr. John Risley Brown, with the result that the retraction was ordered.

"The American Tract Society," said Mr. Shearer, "distinctly disavows the statements made in the first article, and had it been seen in time it would never have been published. Our committee has been much exercised over the comment that has been raised, and we hope that our position will be understood and the retraction taken as an evidence of our desire to make up for any error we have unwittingly committed."

Mrs. Houghton is at present in New Castle, Ky., to attend the wedding of her son, but her daughter, who has acted as her mother's secretary, was seen yesterday and talked freely on the article in question.

"My mother's article," said Miss Houghton, "referred entirely to what is known as the 'poor white' women of the South, whom she knows and among whom she has labored. A more depraved lot of women than these it would be impossible to imagine. All of them are opium eaters, wholly without moral sense, and both unable and unwilling to do any work. In New Berne, N. C., where we spent many years, a friend of ours opened a factory for the purpose of giving employment to none but these 'poor white' women, but the place could not be run, as the women would not work. I am sure that my mother did not intend to reflect on the better class of white women in the South, whom she knows and respects, but on the subject of the education of the 'poor white' women my mother feels deeply. It is just possible that, imbued with the subject as she is, she wrote even more strongly than she intended."

TRACY AND PAYN SAW THE GOVERNOR.

Intimated that a Special Session of the Legislature Will Be Called to Checkmate Tammany.

Gen. B. F. Tracy and Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, returned from Albany yesterday after a long conference with Gov. Black on the political situation in this city. Neither of them would say what decision, if any, had been reached, but both intimated that at the special session of the Legislature which may be called to canvass the votes of the soldiers absent at the front, some cognizance will be taken of Mayor Van Wyck's removal of the two Republican Police Commissioners.

The two were in consultation with the Governor in Mr. Payn's office in Albany for nearly two hours, and after the conference Gen. Tracy lunched with Gov. Black at the Fort George Club. He met Mr. Payn at the railway station later, and they journeyed to New York City together.

All that Mr. Payn would say for publication last night was that Gov. Black is now fully informed on the situation, and "will act in the proper manner when the proper time comes."

Gen. Tracy declined to repeat what Gov. Black had said to his representations that the removal of Commissioners Hamilton and Philips and Chief of Police McCullagh meant Tammany's obtaining full control of the election machinery of the city. He said he explained the situation to the Governor, as he understood it, and the Governor agreed with him that it was one of extreme gravity. Gen. Tracy said he had no doubt an extra session of the Legislature will be called to arrange for getting in the soldier vote and to provide the appropriation rendered necessary by the second call for troops. He could not say if any other business would be presented to the session, but he declined to deny that Gov. Black had promised to take under consideration the suggestion of the Republican organization, that the Legislature be asked to amend the election laws so as to compel the carrying out of the full intent of the bi-partisan provision of the law.

According to the organization interpretation of the bi-partisan law, the election officers must be appointed in equal numbers, at the dictation of the organizations of the two great parties.

The Republican leaders who received the reports of Gen. Tracy and Mr. Payn, prophesied that Gov. Black will call an extraordinary session of the Legislature not later than the first week in August, and probably earlier, to consider the question of the vote of the soldiers and sailors, and that undoubtedly he would ask that the election laws be amended. The necessity of an early session, if one is to be held, is apparent. To communicate with Manila and put the requisite machinery in motion to canvass the vote of the soldiers and sailors would take a month, and a like period would be necessary for the preparation of the data and their return to this State.

If the election law is to be amended, it must be done so early that any legal delay Mayor Van Wyck might make could not operate to interfere with the efficiency of the amendments.

Gen. Grant on New York Politics.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, May 30.—Gen. Grant, speaking of New York politics to-day, said: "New York now has rapid transit at least in the Police and Mayoralty departments." He would not be quoted further regarding the recent act of the Mayor in "railroading" the Chief of Police out of office.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel E. Thompson.

Ex-Alderman Samuel E. Thompson died Sunday afternoon at his home, 210 Park Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Thompson was born in Philadelphia forty-seven years ago, but came to Brooklyn as a child. He became active in Republican politics in his early manhood, and was for years prominent in the politics of the Twentieth Ward. He represented the ward in the Board of Aldermen for two years prior to the last election. He suffered from Bright's disease for about a year, but was not supposed to be in any danger until Tuesday, when he was suddenly prostrated and forced to take to his bed. Eagle Lodge, No. 368, I. O. O. F., will conduct religious services at the house at 8 o'clock this evening, and to-morrow at 3 P. M. Zeredatha Lodge, F. and A. M., will conduct the burial services of that order at the grave. Mr. Thompson leaves a wife and several children.

Mrs. Amalia Stagg.

Mrs. Amalia Stagg, widow of Gen. L. Stagg of England, died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Albert Millet, 56 West Eighty-third Street. She was the daughter of Gen. J. J. Flores, the first President of Ecuador, and was born at Quito, Ecuador, in 1827. Her husband was an officer in the British Navy, and received the title of General from the Republic of Ecuador. She came to this country nine years ago, and for the last three years had made her home with her daughter. She leaves besides three sons.

The funeral services will be held at St. Lawrence's Chapel to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The Rev. Father Massey will officiate. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS B. BAIRD, a leading dry goods merchant of Seneca Falls, N. Y., died suddenly from heart disease yesterday.

Supervisor W. CLEMONS of the Town of Hempstead, L. I., died yesterday at his home of heart disease. He was elected Supervisor of Hempstead in 1882, but was compelled to resign shortly afterward because of ill health. He was sixty years of age.

MARGARET HUNTER BROWN LORD, widow of J. C. Lord of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, died yesterday at her home, Morristown, N. J., from apoplexy. She is survived by four children, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, James Brown Lord, Miss Elsie B. Lord, and William Brown Lord. The funeral will be held at the house Thursday afternoon.

GEORGE E. MYERS, one of the oldest residents of the Ninth Ward, died at his home 292 West Fourth Street, Sunday, of a complication of diseases. He had long been an active worker in the Washington Square Methodist Church, and was for fifty-three years a teacher in the Sunday school. He was born in 1825, and had always lived in New York. The funeral services will be held to-night at 8 o'clock, at the Washington Square Methodist Church, Fourth near Macdougal Street. The Rev. W. H. Anderson will officiate.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, fifty-eight years of age, of 214 West One Hundred and Second Street, died at his residence Sunday from the effects of grip. He was a relative of the Vanderbilts, his father being the second cousin of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. The funeral services were held last evening at the residence. The interment will be at Van Lieu, near Brunswick, N. J. The deceased was born and educated in New Jersey. He was employed as a bookkeeper at the Meyer Rubber Company in Reade Street.

JACOB APPLEGATE VAUGHN died Saturday at his home, Forked River, N. J. He was born at Toms River May, 1812. He was famous as a ship builder, and during his career as such, extending over a full half-century, he probably built more coasting schooners than any other man in New Jersey. He was at first a sea Captain, but he had a natural talent for ship building, and after constructing one vessel in Virginia, he established himself in the business at Egg Harbor in the thirties. Later he went to May's Landing, and finally, about 1848, opened a yard at Forked River. He leaves three sons and two daughters.

JOHN A. HARDENBROOK, veteran of the civil war, died Wednesday at the Soldiers' Home in Hampton, Va. He was seventy-two years old, and when the war broke out he went to the front with the Sixth New York Volunteers as Chaplain of the regiment. After the war he returned to this city and engaged in newspaper work as a reporter on various newspapers. He was popular with all who knew him and was familiarly called "Doc" Hardenbrook. Exposure during the war and hard work afterward, combined with advancing years, broke down his health, and he went to the Soldiers' Home. He leaves a son in Providence, R. I., and a daughter in Brighton, England.

Man Killed by Trolley Car.

Henry Heyer, sixty-nine years old, of 445 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, was struck by a trolley car of the Franklin Avenue line at 9 o'clock last night, and died an hour later in the Eastern District Hospital. Heyer had been living with his daughter, Mrs. John Henderson. He was struck while crossing the tracks at the corner of Kent Avenue and South Ninth Street. The conductor and motorman of the cars were not arrested, but will be summoned for a hearing.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for teething; softens the gums, reduces infla allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa.

E. & W. NAKODAS. The popular Summer collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established

MARRIED.

SAYER—FINCH.—In New York City, May by Rev. John T. Patey, Robert Sayer and Hattie E. Finch, both of Danbury, Conn.

DIED.

CONKLIN.—On the 27th inst., Joseph R. C aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully to attend the funeral services at his late dence, 356 West 29th St., on Tuesday morn May 31, at 11 o'clock. Interment at conven ence of family.

GIFFIN.—At Orange, N. J., suddenly, on day, May 29, 1898, John Henry Giffin, 51st year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, May 31, late residence, 311 Lincoln Av., (Highland Station,) at 4 P. M., on arrival of 3 P. M. from New York, D., L. & W. R. R.

GREENE.—In Norwich, Conn., Sunday morn May 29th, Benjamin Thompkins Greene, son Wm. P. Greene and the late Theodosia Greene.

Funeral services at his late residence, Washington St., Wednesday afternoon, June at 3 o'clock.

LORD.—At Morristown, N. J., May 30th, Margaretta Hunter Brown, wife of the late Couper Lord.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence at M. Thursday, June 2d. Carriages will meet the 10:15 A. M. train from Christopher St., New York. Interment at Greenwood at the convenience of the family.

NEWLIN.—At Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, May 1898, after a long illness, Margaret M. Newlin, daughter of the late Robert Newlin.

Funeral services at her late residence on Wednesday, June 1, at 12:30. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:30 A. M.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

PENTZ.—On Saturday, May 28, May Edwards, younger daughter of Archibald Maclay and Mary Edwards Pentz.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, 124 East 57th St., Wednesday, June 1, at 10:30 A. M.

THOMSEN.—At the Buckingham Hotel, on Saturday, May 28, Baron C. de Thomsen, in his seventy-ninth year.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Av. and 45th St., on Tuesday, May 31, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private at convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 30.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
ANDARIESE, George, 956 8th Av.	43	29
ADAMS, Annie, 343 E. 35th St.	43	30
BERWICK, David, 627 W. 52d St.	43	28
BRADISH, Helen M., 41 West 32d St.	32	28
BECK, Esther, 47 Attorney St.	50	27
BARNEY, John, 216 E. 59th St.	4	29
BACHER, Jacob, 239 E. 74th St.	28	28
BECKER, George, 323 E. 59th St.	45	29
BRUCKMAN, Jacob, 344 W. 31st St.	38	28
BRADY, Margaret, 301 E. 100th St.	59	29
CRANKSHAW, Mary, 170 W. 48th St.	30	28
CREATON, Kate, 1 Hubert St.	18	29
DAVIDSON, Margaret, 43 W. 92d St.	47	29
DUNN, James, 351 E. 118th St.	1	30
DE THOMSON, C., Buckingham Hotel.	78	28
D'ANITO, Carolina, 208 Elm St.	58	29
FULTON, Frank, 30 Cornelia St.	35	29
FAY, Catharine, 909 6th Av.	75	28
FITZPATRICK, John, 18 Dover St.	50	28
FOLEY, Thomas, 365 8th Av.	35	29
FARRELL, Catherine M., 333 W. 38th.	1	29
FRANK, Gussie, 589 Lexington Av.	27	29
GEMMERLE, Frank, 244 W. 33d St.	39	29
HARTY, Michael, 438 Pleasant Av.	35	28
HERDMAN, James, 310 E. Broadway.	62	30
HINES, Joseph, 488 10th Av.	31	28
HAYES, Elizabeth C., 1,608 2d Av.	26	29
ton Av.	30	29
HAYES, Elizabeth C., 1,602 2d Av.	26	29
KARSARSKY, Yetta, 7 Sheriff St.	29	29
KANE, Mary A., 310 E. 31st St.	31	28
KRATSCHMANN, Helena, 11 E. 8th.	45	29
LEVY, Isidor, 100 Allen St.	8	29
LANNES, Dominiquette, 256 W. 26th.	32	27
LANTZ, Delight C., 232 W. 86th St.	28	29
LYNCH, Rose, 13 Market St.	58	29
LYNCH, James J., 155 E. 96th St.	40	29
LITTLE, James, 609 W. 131st St.	43	29
MASTERSON, John, 534 W. 39th St.	43	28
MICHEL, Charlotte, 197 3d Av.	53	28
MATHIASAN, Aanen, 601 W. 30th St.	25	28
MEYERS, George E., 292 W. 4th St.	73	29
MULLARKEY, Henry, 471 2d Av.	28	28
MENDEL, Abraham, 74 Columbia St.	58	29
MALTBY, Ruth, 10 East 130th St.	50	28
MARTIN, Ellen, 309 W. 13th St.	68	28
MILLER, Edwin, 138 W. 33d St.	1	28
MAHER, Catherine, 156 E. 118th St.	28	28
McCAFFREY, Bridget, 335 E. 35th.	67	28
NYE, Ernest, 328 W. 40th St.	30	28
O'BEIRNE, William, 237 E. 94th St.	47	28
O'DONNELL, William, 264 W. 19th St.	56	28
OHNSTED, Louis W., 18 W. 134th St.	15	28
O'BRIEN, John, 249 E. 52d St.	1	28
OLEIN, Fanny, 53 Eldridge St.	24	30
O'CONNOR, John, 740 2d Av.	37	28
PALMER, Joseph, 523 W. 156th St.	7	28
PALERMO, Andrea, 80 Thompson St.	42	28
PEYSER, Samuel, 320 9th Av.	62	29
PENTZ, Mary E., 124 E. 57th St.	28	28
RAPHELOWITZ, Max, 196 2d St.	45	28
ROSE, Henry W., 20 Bedford St.	48	28
REILLEY, Mary E., 336 E. 25th St.	20	29
RUBINETTI, Joseph, 326 Delancey.	2	29
STAGG, Amalia, 56 W. 83d St.	71	29
STAPLETON, Charlotte A., 81 W. 124th St.	31	29
SOON, Hong, 28 Mott St.	38	27
SCOTT, Sadie D., Murray Hill Hotel.	35	29
SHEA, Margaret, 312 E. 70th St.	29	29
SADLIER, Thomas A., 416 W. 51st.	44	27
STROBEL, Herman P., 2,308 1st Av.	21	29
STAPLETON, Julia, 222 W. 27th St.	33	29
SEIGFRIED, Charles J., 120 W. 61st.	44	29
SMITH, Alexander, 401 E. 78th St.	26	28
SADLER, Sarah R., 242 E. 121st St.	78	29
TULLY, Bridget, 429 W. 31st St.	43	28
TURNER, Annie, 14 Prospect Place.	28	29
TWILLMAN, Martha, 500 11th Av.	1	28
VANDERBILT, Cornelius, 214 W. 102.	58	29
VALINOTO, Joseph, 225 Sullivan St.	28	29
WERTHMULLER, Arthur, 617 E. 16th.	1	28
WIENER, Johanna, 508 E. 86th St.	52	28
WEIXELBAUM, Kate C., 226 E. 19th.	30	29
WRIGHT, Nellie M., 262 W. 22d St.	24	28

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
BARTRAM, Caroline, 200 Franklin Av.	75	28
CROWLEY, Joseph, 65 Floyd St.	5	28
CORLIS, Anna, 150 DeKalb Av.	67	28
COLL, Mary, 462 Park Av.	1	28
CROCKER, Helen G., 43 Strong Pl.	87	28
COLWELL, John, M. C. Hosp.	67	27
DANKERE, Frank, 314 Wythe Av.	3	28
DONNELLY, Andrew J., 282 Linwood	47	28
DISBROW, Louise M., 987 Greene Av	1	29
DOOLEY, William F., 91 Butler St.	6	28
DILLON, Catharine, 302 47th St.	29	28
FURLONG, James, 234 York St.	2	28
FILTO, Susan, 484 Gates Av.	71	28
FOSSA, Conertta, 508 President St.	1	30
GENTIL, Anton, 14 Central Av.	49	28
GARRITY, James, Kings Co. Hosp.	52	28
GUNDERSON, Abraham G., 98 Degraw St.	33	28
HEUE, Arnold, 148 Noll St.	36	28
HOWARD, Harry L., 580 Baltic St.	1	28
HARTMANN, Louise, 218 Montauk Av	60	29
KAVANAGH, Jeremiah, 554 Clinton	43	28
KREBS, Joseph, 324 Devoe St.	50	27
KOCH, Dorothea, 23 Van Voorhees.	19	28
LUHRS, Henry, Jr., Osborne St. and Liberty Av.	2	28
LARSON, Lydia S., 116 3d Pl.	16	28
LOUGHLIN, John F., Jr., 326A Greene Av.	25	28
LEIDICH, Katharine, 46 Flushing Av	60	28
MORRELL, Alonzo T. J., 217 McDougal	9	28
MACRI, Paolo, 48 Steuben St.	64	28
MELZER, Isabella, 135 George St.	1	28
MALONE, John, 477 Baltic St.	52	28
M'INTYRE, Arthur L., 1,285 Bushwick Av.	51	28
NELSON, Hulda, 157 Wyckoff Av.	5	27
NORWOOD, Howard C., 284 Reid Av.	2	28
O'DAY, Michael, 283 Kingsland Av.	44	28
O'DONOHUE, Mary, 51 Pacific St.	10	28
O'BRIEN, Catherine, 650 6th Av.	25	27
ROHR, Edna, 135 Ralph St.	1	28
RYAN, Lillie D., 71 4th Av.	40	28
SCHOTT, Henry, 64 Gold St.	1	28
SELAH, Henry E., 223 E. 21st St.	54	28
SPERBER, Annie M., 231 Ellery St.	66	28
SODER, Selma A., 1,212 Gates Av.	46	28
SIEBERT, Mary, 333 Atlantic Av.	39	28
TEAVES, Joseph, 515 Graham Av.	1	28
TOMPKINS, Florence, 65th St. and 18th Av.	2	28
WESTBROOK, Grace, 666 10th St.	48	28
WILANDT, Frank, 90 19th St.	44	28

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MUSICAL RECORD

FOR JUNE CONTAINS:

Henschel, Gericke, Nikisch, Paur...B. E. Woolf
The Pros and Cons of Paris..........Irene Davis
Morituri Salutant..................W. F. Apthorp
The Indianapolis Festival...........R. I. Carter
The Springfield Festival............F. E. Regal
The Orchestral Situation in New York.H. T. Finck
Concerning Anonymuncules, etc.
The Albany Festival, } ......The Editor
Letter from Chicago..............W. Armstrong
At Home or Abroad?..........Ward Stephens
Mottl and Lamoureux.........John F. Runciman

MUSIC BY N. ARTCIBOUCHEFF and others.
PORTRAIT OF MILKA TERNINA.
Edited by PHILIP HALE.
PRICE, 10c.

For sale at all News Stands and Music Stores.
Yearly subscriptions at $1 received by
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
867 Broadway, (18th St.) N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

RACES AT GRAVESEND

High Degree Won the Clover Stakes and Sly Fox Took the Broadway Handicap Yesterday.

SIR VASSAR'S GOOD JUMPING

A Big Crowd to See the Sport and Cheer Sloan as He Won Three of the Races—Rodermond Broke Down While Running.

Big as was the crowd at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track on Saturday to see Ornament win the Handicap, it was far exceeded yesterday to see a very commonplace lot of horses perform. But it was a holiday crowd, such a one as knows very little about class in horses, and that looks for quantity rather than quality. They got it; for there were seven races—six on the flat, and one of the "leppers," the latter arranged especially for those of Irish birth or descent who love all sorts of racing, but have a specially warm corner in their hearts for the jumping horses. There might have been a pretty fair sort of a séance of Clan-na-Gael people, in consequence, had this for any reason been deemed necessary.

Fashion has never yet set its seal of approval on the races at the Brooklyn Club's track, but that doesn't mean that fine-looking and well-dressed women do not go there. On the contrary, there was a bountiful array of costumes shown on handsome figures, and of striking hats pitched above pretty faces. But the styles were those of Grand Street and Sixth Avenue rather than the modes of Paris and Fifth Avenue. The average male couldn't tell the difference, however, and from the broad lawn and promenade he surveyed it all, and said: "Deuced pretty lot of women, and a fine show of clothes."

Then he rushed away to the betting ring and joined the surging throng that struggled and fought and fumed for a chance to back some horse that he had been told "could not lose, even if Sloan did not have the mount." The feminine speculators, of course, stuck to Sloan when they could do so, though they could not stand betting $5 to win $1, as they had to if they backed him when he rode Irish Pat in the sixth race. But they got fair prices against High Degree and Orion, his other two winning mounts. Doggett, on Ben Eder, in the second race, and Sims, on Sly Fox, in the Broadway Stakes, both had a chance to take the measure of the present pet of the players, and were probably more gratified at beating the popular idol of jockeydom than at winning their respective races, for there is a lot of jealousy among the wearers of silks and satins who sit in the pigskins on race days.

A Victory for Sly Fox.

There was no sensational race on the card for the afternoon, and the most valuable one was the Broadway Stakes, for three-year-olds at a mile and a sixteenth. This had a gross value of $2,285, and had but four starters, with Sly Fox the favorite, Mont d'Or second choice, solely because Sloan rode him, and Mirthful the third choice, Traverser, the other starter, with Taral in the saddle, being a rank outsider. Unfortunately for speculative purposes, the race amounted to but little. Traverser started off very bravely, as if he was going to make a show of something like his California form, and he piloted the field for five furlongs, with Sly Fox and Mirthful following, and Mont d'Or bringing up the rear. But when the horses reached the far turn Traverser gave up the contest and fell to the rear, Mirthful and Sly Fox running together around the turn to the home-stretch. Once straightened out, Sims rushed away with Sly Fox, and won as he pleased from Mirthful, Sloan's efforts to get Mont d'Or up to the front proving absolutely futile. He was beaten by Mirthful just as easily as the latter was beaten out by Sly Fox.

Just before this Sloan, riding John Daly's filly High Degree, had beaten Sims on Lady Meddlesome, so that there was for Sims a lot of comfort in turning the tables. The race was for the Clover Stakes for two-year-old fillies at four and a half furlongs, and High Degree, on the strength of her race at Morris Park, was installed the favorite. A field of ten went to the post, and High Degree got all the best of the start, Lepida being left at the post. The start caught Sims napping, and Lady Meddlesome got away very badly. High Degree led from the start to the end of the run and was a couple of lengths to the good at the end. She ran easily, smoothly, and well, and it is perhaps open to doubt if Lady Meddlesome would have beaten her if she had had an equally good start. But she certainly ran a wonderfully good race. Getting away last, as she did, Sims managed to make her work her way through the field so cleverly that she was able to beat Loiter by a head for the second money. W. E. Applegate and his friends had prepared for a "killing," in the vernacular of the ring, with Lady Meddlesome, and backed her very heavily. As they got 3 to 1 or better for a place against her, they managed to clean up a good amount, but had she won they would have had twenty-dollar bills to light fifty-cent cigars with last evening. Such reckless extravagance had to be curtailed under the circumstances, and the future success of the filly was drank in bottles of champagne instead of magnums.

A Clever Hurdle Race.

A hurdle race, at a mile and three-quarters, was the final event of the afternoon, and it was a very pretty race indeed. Six faced the starter, but the struggle was between Sir Vasson, Captain Piersal, and Valorous. This trio had the race between them, with the rest as whippers-in. Captain Piersal led the trio for a mile and a quarter of the journey with Sir Vassar and Valorous alternating in second place. Jump after jump they took in very close company, for until the very last hurdle was reached they hung together. Just before that last one was to be breasted Hogan let out a link, and Sir Vassar showed the way over that jump, and then, of course, outpaced the rest of the lot and beat them home handily. Captain Piersal was fast enough to get the place from Valorous, the rest being beaten off.

Frohsinn had an easy time of it in the opening dash for two-year-old maidens, at five furlongs. "Jack" Bennett had a good thing for the race in a colt called Dr. Parker, and he and his friends backed it as if it was all over but cashing their bets, so that he went to the post an even favorite with Frohsinn. For a half mile Dr. Parker seemed to be the good thing he was said to be, but then he quit it and Frohsinn and Extreme beat him home, the former by a length and a half and the latter by a half length.

Old Ben Eder, who couldn't run a little bit in the mud at Morris Park, the last time he appeared, had found some of his old-time speed yesterday when he struck the dry track at Gravesend. The result was that he made a runaway race of the handicap at a mile and an eight, which was the second event on the card. Doggett took no chances with him. He rushed him to the front when the flag fell, and kept him there until he had the race safely won by a couple of lengths from Howard Mann. The latter was good enough to beat the favorite, Alvarado II., on which Sloan had the mount, about the same distance.

After the stake races, won by High Degree and Sly Fox, respectively, Sloan won the first of the pair of five furlong selling races with Orion, principally because Rodermond broke down in the stretch, just as he seemed certain of winning. He broke down so badly in his off fore leg that Sims had to dismount and lead the horse to the [illegible], a distance of not more than one hundred yards. After his collapse, Sloan was able to win with Orion by a length from Lambert, who got away poorly, and ran a bad race for her. Ten Spot threw his rider before the race was half run, and jogged to the finish riderless.

The other half of this divided selling race was merely an exercise gallop for Irish Reel, who won as she pleased from Dr. Sharp, a colt that hung to her well for four and a half furlongs, and then was shaken off as easily as a boy catches the fattest trout with the most primitive of fishing tackle, while the splendidly equipped sportsman whips the stream in vain.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse [illegible] added to a subscription of $10 each, of which [illegible] to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—[illegible].

1—[illegible], J. E. Madden's [illegible], by [illegible], [illegible] pounds, 11 to 5 and [illegible]

2—Extreme, Mrs. L. Curtis's b. c., 110, [illegible] and 2 to 1....(Lewis)

3—Dr. Parker, J. A. Bennett's b. c., 110, 11 to 5 and out....(Jackson)

Amorita, 107, 6 to 1, (Irving;) Alonet, 110, 4 to 1, (Songer;) Mary Landis, 107, 60 to 1, (Bergen;) Hopkins, 110, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) and Lawgiver, 110, 20 to 1, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:57¾.

1—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. h., 5 years, by Fonso-Workmate, 126 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5....(Doggett)

2—Howard Mann, Carruthers & McDonald's b. h., 5, 116, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1....(Penn)

3—Alvarado II., W. B. Sink's ch. g., 5, 114, 6 to 5....(Sloan)

Our Johnny, 4, 118, 5 to 1, (Sims,) and Florence Bealey, 3, 104, 60 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Clover Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:56¾.

1—High Degree, John Daly's ch. f., by His Highness-Nettie, 119 pounds, 7 to 10 and out....(Sloan)

2—Lady Meddlesome, W. E. Applegate & Co.'s b. f., 112, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1....(Sims)

3—Loiter, Sensation Stable's b. f., 112, 30 to 1....(O'Donnell)

Sarcharine, 112, 8 to 1, (Littlefield;) Miriam Claire, 112, 40 to 1, (Doggett;) Onondaga's Pride, 112, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Sparrow Wing, 112, 20 to 1, (Irving,) and Tendresse, 112, 30 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; heads between second, third, and fourth.

FOURTH RACE.—Broadway Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,500, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

1—Sly Fox, C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Silver Fox-Asteria, 111 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5....(Sims)

2—Mirthful, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 111, 13 to 5 and 3 to 5....(Littlefield)

3—Mont d'Or, Sensation Stable's b. c., 111, 2 to 1....(Sloan)

4—Traverser, R. Bradley's ch. c., 118, 10 to 1....(Taral)

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $500 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½. No bid for the winner.

1—Orion, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 4 years, by Hanover-Blessing, 103 pounds, $700, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5....(Sloan)

2—Lambent, M. Clancy's b. m., 5, 96, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5....(Songer)

3—Bastion, W. C. Daly's b. g., 4, 98, 40 to 1....(O'Connor)

Hanlon, 5, 98, 20 to 1, (Hewett;) Oviatt, 3, 110, 30 to 1, (Lewis;) John Morrell, 3, 84, 80 to 1, (Phelan;) Braw Lad, 4, 101, 10 to 1, (Irving;) Vigenta, 3, 90, 10 to 1, (Maher,) and Come Quick, 3, 105, 30 to 1, (Clay,) alson ran and finished as named. Rodermond, 4, 110, 7 to 5, (Sims,) broke down and Ten Spot, 4, 102, 12 to 1, (Jackson,) fell, and neither finished.

Won handily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $500 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03. No bid for the winner.

1—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. m., 6 years, by Exile-Round Dance, 101 pounds, $1,000, 1 to 4 and out....(Sloan)

2—Dr. Sharp, W. B. Link's b. c., 3, 95, 10 to 1 and 6 to 5....(O'Connor)

3—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. h., 6, 108, 10 to 1....(Maher)

Rotterdam, 4, 101, 15 to 1, (Lambley;) Calculation, 3, 105, 30 to 1, (Jackson,) and Tessie B., 3, 85, 100 to 1, (Phelan,) alson ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SEVENTH RACE.—Hurdle race, selling. Purse $500 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and three-quarters. Time—3:22.

1—Sir Vassar, Sydney Paget's b. h., 5 years, by Sir Dixon-Vassar, 154 pounds, 7 to 10 and out....(Hogan)

2—Captain Piersal, A. G. Blakely's blk. g., 4, 139, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5....(T. Murphy)

3—Valorous, S. S. Howland's br. f., 4, 139, 8 to 1....(Wynn)

Decapod, 7, 151, 5 to 1, (Chanler;) Castleton, 5, 147, 40 to 1, (Mooney,) and Richea, 6, 149, 40 to 1, (Anderson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by six lengths; five lengths between second and third.

PASSAIC RIVER RACES.

A Good Half Day's Sport Is Furnished by the Amateur Rowing Association.

NEWARK, May 30.—The annual regatta of the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association, which was held on the Passaic River this afternoon, was not quite up to that of former years, as the entries were less numerous. They were enough, however, to furnish a good half day's sport.

The races were one mile, straightaway, with tide, except the eight-oared shell contests, which were rowed over the full mile and a half course. The first races were rowed up stream, commencing in a line with the Institute Boat Clubhouse and finishing a short distance north of the Old Point House. Later in the afternoon the course was changed, and the finish was where the start had been.

All of the races were rowed without a foul, with the exception of the junior eight. In this the University of Pennsylvania crew, it is claimed, fouled the Institutes and broke two of their oars. The Institutes claimed the foul, but Referee Carrington of Philadelphia disallowed it, so the U. Ps. got the race. The foul or accident was most unfortunate, as the crews had rowed a full mile and a quarter nip and tuck, and the finish promised to be the most exciting of the day. The summary:

Junior Singles—George B. Hooper, Institutes of Newark, won; D. H. Stiles, Vespers of Philadelphia, second; A. S. Kopelia, West Philadelphia Boat Club, third. Time—6:40.

Junior Four Gigs—William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, Ralph Zane, bow; J. Schock, 2; W. Donaldson, 3; J. Bond, Jr., stroke; coxswain, J. Wilfong, won; Newark Rowing Club, P. Sweeney, bow, J. G. Duffy, 2; E. Wiedner, 3; J. Cavanagh, stroke; J. Baugert, coxswain, second; Institute Boat Club, Newark, W. Degnan, bow; E. McKeon, 2; R. E. Smith, 3; J. Kirk, stroke; coxswain, J. J. Coburn, third. Time—5:30.

Senior Singles—J. Patrick, Newark Rowing Club, first; A. Weiznegger, Passaics, second; F. Cresser, Vespers of Philadelphia, third. Time—6:35.

Junior Double Sculls—Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, N. B. Jenigen, bow; Gibbons Marsh, stroke won; Nereid Boat Club, Belleville, R. Brett, bow; E. Webster, stroke, second; Institute Boat Club, Newark, John Pardue, bow; E. Feuerheim, stroke, third. Time—6:19.

Senior Four gig—Institute Boat Club, Newark, E. J. Carney, bow; F. Sullivan, 2; J. Haller, 3; O. E. Fox, stroke; T. Knowles, coxswain, won; William Penn Charter School, Ralph Zane, bow; J. Schock, 2; W. Donaldson, 3; J. Bond, Jr., stroke; J. Wilfong, coxswain, second; Newark Rowing Club, T. Ryan, bow; M. P. Cain, 2; J. Henry, 3; J. Murray, stroke; J. J. Cody, coxswain, third. Time—6:10.

Junior Eight-Oar Shell—University of Pennsylvania freshmen crew, Churchman, Stern, Leboutillier, Crowthers, Carbutt, Watson, Howell, Close, Sheppard, coxswain, won; Institute Boat Club, F. Smyth, bow; W. Degnan, 2; J. Lupo, 3; A. Neufers, 4; E. McKeon, 5; E. Schwenski, 6; J. Kirk, 7; R. E. Smith, stroke; J. Coburn, coxswain, second. Time—8:29½.

Senior Double Sculls—Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, F. Cresser, bow; G. Marsh, stroke, won; Passaic Boat Club, Newark, E. A. McCoy, bow; A. Weiznegger, stroke, second. Time—5:58.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells—Institute Boat Club, J. Pardue, bow; E. Fuerherm, 2; A. Fitzpatrick, 3; E. J. Carney, 4; J. H. Reilly, 5; J. Haller, 6; F. Sullivan, 7; O. E. Fox, stroke; T. Knowles, coxswain, won; Newark Rowing Club, M. P. Cain, bow; P. Sweeney, 2; J. G. Duffy, 3; E. Weidner, 4; J. Cavanagh, 5; John Henry, 6; J. Murray, 7; T. Ryan, stroke; John J. Cody, coxswain, second. Time—8:13¾.

ON THE WAVERLY PARK TRACK.

Macfarland's Wins the Feature of the Atalanta Wheelmen's Meet.

The annual race meet of the Atalanta Wheelmen at Waverly Park yesterday afternoon was considered the most successful of the many meets engineered by that club. About 3,000 spectators were present and enjoyed the green fields and races. The feature of the afternoon was the brilliant wheeling of Floyd Macfarland, the Californian, who won each of the three professional races. Spills were few, and no one was badly hurt. The summaries follow:

Mile Novice—Won by W. R. Spear, Newark; A. L. Ackerman, Orange, second; Frank Whitman, Jersey City, third. Time—2:22 1-5.

Mile Open (amateur)—Won by Bert Ripley, Newark; W. R. Spear, Newark, second; A. N. Ransom, Jersey City, third. Time—2:20.

Mile Open (professional)—Won by F. A. Macfarland, California; Charles Hadfield, Newark, second; H. Mosher, Morris Heights, third. Time—2:22 4-5.

One Mile Handicap (amateur)—Won by Bert Ripley, Newark, (scratch;) H. F. Varley, Newark, (20 yards,) second; A. N. Ransom, Jersey City, (80 yards,) third. Time—2:29 4-5.

Half-Mile Handicap (professional)—Won by F. A. Macfarland, California, (scratch;) Charles Hadfield, Newark, (25 yards,) second; C. S. Wells, New York, (45 yards,) third; C. B. Jack, Philadelphia, (40 yards,) fourth. Time—1:02 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap (professional)—Won by F. A. Macfarland, California, (scratch;) Charles Hadfield, Newark, (75 yards,) second; C. B. Jack, Philadelphia, (120 yards,) third; R. L. Wehris, Connecticut, (150 yards,) fourth. Time—5:0[illegible] 1-5.

Half-Mile Handicap (amateur)—Won by H. L. Wredenburgh, Bayonne, (30 yards;) C. E. Ayres, (50 yards,) second; C. F. Lindberg, Newark, (45 yards,) third. Time—1:04 4-5.

GIANTS WIN TWO GAMES

Second Contest with the Clevelands Was Marked by an Exciting Finish.

A TIMELY HIT BY DAVIS

It Brought in the Winning Runs—18,000 Persons in Attendance—Morning Game Was Easily Won—Brooklyns Lose to Cincinnatis.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	26	7	.788
Cleveland	23	12	.657
Boston	22	13	.629
Baltimore	17	12	.586
New York	19	14	.576
Pittsburg	18	17	.514
Chicago	17	17	.500
Philadelphia	13	17	.433
Brooklyn	12	18	.400
Louisville	13	23	.361
St. Louis	10	22	.313
Washington	8	24	.250

Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Baltimore in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Washington.

Results of League Games Yesterday.

MORNING GAMES.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 4.
Baltimore, 2; Pittsburg, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Louisville, 1.
Boston, 11; Chicago, 2.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

New York, 9; Cleveland, 8.
Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 2.
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Louisville, 1.
Baltimore, 9; Pittsburg, 3.

The climax of the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, when the Giants pulled out a victory after the game was practically lost, will go down in baseball history as one of the most exciting finishes ever witnessed in this city. The Giants went in and batted out five runs in the last inning, beating the Clevelands by a score of 9 to 8. George Davis was the bright particular star. He rapped out a base hit that sent two men across the plate with the winning runs. The victory that the Giants scored over the Clevelands in the morning game had been heralded all over town, and when the teams took the field for practice there were at least 18,000 persons packed in the Polo Grounds. It was a typical holiday crowd, and if "rooting" was needed to win they were there to do it. It was a mild and orderly crowd that sat and watched seven innings, but from there on all were on their feet yelling like demons. An enthusiastic demonstration took place when the Giants scored three runs in the fourth inning, and again in the eighth inning when they tied the score, but the feelings of the crowd were not to be compared to the outburst of enthusiasm which followed Davis's memorable base hit.

The Clevelands' ninth inning was a sad blow to the crowd. The visitors hit Rusie rather freely, and, aided by a base on balls, an error by Davis, and a passed ball, scored four runs, taking the lead by a score of 8 to 4. The crowd well knew the strength of the Cleveland team, and when the result was put on the score board everybody groaned and prepared to leave. Young was sent in to pitch by the Clevelands in place of Powell, Capt. Tebeau having sent Sockalexis, the Indian, in to bat in place of Powell in their half of the ninth inning. Gleason landed on one of Young's swift curves with enough force to send it into right field, where Blake grabbed it. This was not a very promising start, and the crowd groaned. Hartman did better. He lined out a pretty single, and the crowd, which had begun to move toward the gates, waited to see what Warner would do. He followed with a pretty single to centre that sent Hartman to third. At this point everybody began to shout like a maniac. The din was awful, and the men on the bases could hardly hear what the coachers were saying. When Rusie came to the bat he was begged to "line it out." He, too, landed on a straight one that sailed into centre field for a hit, Hartman scoring and Warner reaching third base. The noise had a demoralizing effect on Young, and, after waiting a few minutes, he sent a straight ball to Van Haltren. The Giants' centre fielder met it squarely near the end of his bat, and it dropped safely into left field, Warner crossing the plate, while Rusie ran to third. When Tiernan came to the plate he received an ovation, but the Giants' stock took a decided drop when Tiernan struck out. Two outs and two runs to win was the way matters stood when Joyce stepped up. The first ball pitched was very wild, and Rusie got home, Van Haltern reaching second base.

The crowd became unmanageable at this point and began throwing cushions on the field. They came from all directions, and not until the police walked upon the field did the rain of cushions cease. The field back of the plate was covered with them, and the game was stopped until they were gathered up. Joyce then hit a puny grounder that seemed like the easiest kind of a chance for Childs, but the latter made a mess of it, and while Joyce reached first Van Haltren got to third, the former eventually reaching second base. Then George Davis distinguished himself. He placed a base hit past third base, and Van Haltren and Joyce crossed the plate with the winning runs. The scene that followed has not been witnessed at a game in this city in years. The crowd rushed upon the field and hugged the players. About 1,500 persons surrounded Davis before the latter could escape. He was lifted on the shoulders of the crowd and borne to the dressing room, followed by a cheering mob of 10,000 persons. They stood before the Giants' dressing room and cheered each player in turn, and would not depart until driven out by the police.

Up to the eighth inning the Giants could do very little with Powell's pitching. He used a slow ball that seemed to "drop" when about to cross the plate. Had Capt. Tebeau allowed Powell to stay in the game in the last inning there probably would have been a different ending to the game. Rusie was not very effective yesterday. He was hit hard in the last inning, which accounts for the Clevelands' four runs. The big fellow did not seem to be able to get up any speed, and it was noticed that he used an elastic bandage on his arm when pitching. While the fielding throughout the game was not perfect, there were a number of notable plays. Hartman did some brilliant fielding and stopped two apparent base hits. Wilmot made several fine catches, as did McAleer. The latter made a wonderful running catch of Tiernan's long drive in the eighth inning. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	3	2	0	2	Burkett, lf.	0	3	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	0	2	1	0	McKean, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Joyce, 1b.	2	2	10	0	0	Childs, 2b.	0	1	3	5	2
Davis, ss.	1	2	2	2	2	Wallace, 3b.	0	0	4	3	0
Wilmot, rf.	1	2	3	0	0	Blake, rf.	2	0	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	O'Connor, c.	2	1	3	2	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0	McAleer, cf.	2	1	3	0	0
Warner, c.	1	1	6	2	0	Tebeau, 1b.	1	3	9	0	0
Rusie, p.	1	1	0	2	0	Powell, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*Sockal's	1	1	0	0	0
						Young, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	12	27	13	4	Total	8	11	†26	12	3

*Batted for Powell in the ninth. †Two out when winning run was scored.

New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5	—9
Cleveland	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	—8

Earned runs—New York, 3; Cleveland, 3. Three-base hit—O'Connor. Sacrifice hit—McKean. Double plays—Childs and Wallace; Warner, Davis and Hartman. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 3; off Powell, 2. Struck out—By Rusie, 4; by Powell, 2; by Young, 1. Passed ball—Warner. Wild pitch—Young. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cleveland, 5. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Morning Game.

The morning game resulted in a notable victory for the Giants. The Clevelands were simply outplayed. Seymour's pitching was very effective when he was not giving bases on balls. He allowed seven visiting players to reach first without an effort, but, with the exception of the second inning, these bases on balls did not figure in the score. Seymour has always been effective against the Clevelands, and has won every game that he has pitched against them. Wilson, one of Cleveland's best pitchers, was pitted against the Giants, but his delivery proved easy. Wilmot did some effective batting, his three hits netting four runs.

The Giants scored a run in the first inning on Van Haltren's three-bagger and an out. A base on balls, Wilmot's double, singles by Van Haltren and Seymour, and a sacrifice hit by Tiernan helped to add three runs to the Giants' score in the third inning. In the seventh Davis's two-bagger and single hits by Joyce and Wilmot brought in two more runs. The Clevelands' two runs were scored on two bases on balls, a hit, and a steal home by McAleer. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'nH'lt'n, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	3	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	McKeon, ss.	0	0	0	2	0
Joyce, 1b.	1	1	5	2	0	Childs, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1
Davis, ss.	2	1	5	2	0	Wallace, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Wilmot, rf.	0	3	0	0	0	Blake, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0	O'Connor, c.	0	0	6	1	0
H'rtman, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0	McAleer, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Grady, c.	0	0	8	3	1	Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0
Seymour, p.	1	2	1	2	1	Wilson, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Total	6	11	27	15	2	Total	2	4	24	13	1

New York	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	.	—6
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—New York, 3. Stolen bases—McKeon, Wilmot. Two-base hits—Hartman, Davis. Sacrifice hit—Tiernan. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off Wilson, 3. Hit by pitched ball—McAleer. Struck out—By Seymour, 7; by Wilson, 3. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 5. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYN SUFFERS DEFEAT.

The Cincinnatis Make It Two Straight at Washington Park.

Brooklyn lost two games to the Cincinnatis at Washington Park yesterday. The home team played a poor game in the morning, probably due to the fact that they did not arrive from the West until an hour before the game began. The Brooklyns were unable to bunch their hits in the second game. The visitors won in the first inning with a single, a double, and a three-bagger, which netted three runs. Score:

Morning Game.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Miller, rf.	0	2	5	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	1	0	8	1	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Smith, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Dunn, ss.	0	1	2	8	2	Holliday, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	2	2	1	Corcoran, ss.	0	1	2	4	0
Hallman, 2b.	1	1	4	2	3	Steinf't, 3b.	0	1	2	2	1
Grim, c.	1	1	5	0	2	Vaughn, c.	1	1	5	0	1
Kennedy, p.	1	2	0	1	0	Hawley, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Total	4	1	27	9	8	Total	6	10	27	11	2

Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	—6

Stolen bases—McPhee, Jones, Holliday, Smith. Three-base hits—Smith, Jones. Double plays—Tucker, (unassisted,) Beckley, and Corcoran; Dunn and Tucker; Steinfeldt, McPhee, and Vaughn; Corcoran, McPhee, and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 5; off Hawley, 2. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Hawley, 2. Wild pitch—Hawley. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Cincinnati, 9.

Afternoon Game.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	Miller, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Sheckhard, lf.	0	1	4	0	0	Smith, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Lach'ce, ss.	1	1	4	4	0	Holliday, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	1	1	10	0	1	McPhee, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	2	1	1	Corcoran, ss.	0	1	1	3	1
Hallman, 2b.	0	3	1	2	0	Steinfeldt, 3b.	0	0	4	3	0
Ryan, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Vaughn, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Yeager, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Dwyer, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	2	8	27	11	2	Total	3	6	27	10	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 3. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 6. Stolen base—Smith. Two-base hits—Smith, Hallman, Corcoran. Three-base hit—Beckley. Double plays—Hallman and Lachance; Steinfeldt and Beckley. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Washington, 5; St. Louis, 3.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The St. Louis team, on account of a railroad wash-out, arrived in time for only one game. The Senators won by long and timely hitting. Attendance, 5,000. Score:

Washington	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	.	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3

Earned runs—Washington, 2; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 14. Errors—Washington, 2; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Washington, Swaim and McGuire; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Wood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Baltimore, 2; Pittsburg, 1.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 30.—The morning game here was a great pitchers' battle. The Baltimores won out in the ninth inning on two hits and a flagrant error by Eagan. The afternoon game was decided in favor of Baltimore in the eighth, when the home team made three errors and the visitors five hits. Scores:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 3; Baltimore 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardner and Murphy; Baltimore, McJames and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Pittsburg	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Baltimore	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	—9

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Baltimore, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannahill and Murphy; Baltimore, Nopes and Clark. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Columbia Loses to Cornell.

ITHACA, May 30.—Capt. Young of Cornell pitched his first game of the season against Columbia to-day, and won an easy victory from the visitors. He struck out twelve men and gave but two bases on balls. H. H. Smith was behind the bat in Young's place, and caught a good game. Wessel pitched well for Columbia, but received poor support. The score:

Cornell	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	—8
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—4

Base hits—Cornell, 13; Columbia, 8. Errors—Cornell, 6; Columbia, 8. Batteries—Cornell, Young and Smith; Columbia, Wessel and Hill.

Manhattan College Victorious.

The annual game between the nines of Manhattan and Fordham Colleges was played in the presence of 2,500 persons at Jasper Field yesterday afternoon, the former winning rather easily. Score:

Manhattan	0	0	3	2	2	3	5	2	.	—17
Fordham	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4

Brown Wins the Series with Yale.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30.—Brown won to-day's game with Yale, and with it the series between the two colleges. It was a close, interesting match, in which Brown's neat bunching of hits brought about the result. Brown's fielding was cleaner than Yale's. Score:

Brown	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4
Yale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Batteries—Brown, Sedgwick and Lestage; Yale, Fearey and Sullivan.

Holy Cross Beats Dartmouth.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 30.—Six thousand persons saw Holy Cross defeat Dartmouth on the former's grounds, in South Worcester, this afternoon. Score:

Holy Cross	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	—10
Dartmouth	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—Holy Cross, 12; Dartmouth, 9. Errors—Holy Cross, 5; Dartmouth, 5. Batteries—Holy Cross, Linnehan and Brennan; Dartmouth, Patey and Drew.

The U. of P. Defeats Lehigh.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 30.—The University of Pennsylvania ball team defeated the Lehigh University team to-day. Score:

University of Penn.	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3
Lehigh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Base hits—University of Pennsylvania, 8; Lehigh, 5. Errors—University of Pennsylvania, 1; Lehigh, 5. Batteries—University of Pennsylvania, Brown and Sherrill; Lehigh, White and Carmon.

Other Games.

At Providence—Providence, 10; Wilkesbarre, 4, (morning game.) Wilkesbarre, 7; Providence, 6, (first afternoon game.) Providence, 10; Wilkesbarre, 4, (second afternoon game.)

At Rochester—Rochester, 8; Montreal, 3, (morning game.) Rochester, 9; Montreal, 0, (afternoon game.)

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Springfield, 1, (morning game;) Syracuse, 5; Springfield, 4, (afternoon game.)

At Lancaster—Hartford, 4; Lancaster, 0.

At Attleborough—Attleborough, 5; New York Athletic Club, 3, (morning game;) North Attleborough, 16; New York Athletic Club, 0, (afternoon game.)

At Paterson—Newark, 5; Paterson, 3, (morning game;) Paterson, 1; Newark, 0, (afternoon game.)

At Sing Sing—Polytechnic Institute Preparatory, 4; Mount Pleasant Military Academy, 3.

At Fort Plain—St. Lawrence University, 2; Liberal Institute, 0.

At Schenectady—Union College, 9; Middlebury College, 3.

At South Orange—South Orange Field Club, 17; Elizabeth Athletic Club, 2.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 14; Toronto, 4.

At Allentown—Allentown, 12; Reading, 11.

At Middletown—Wesleyan University, 23; Cuban Giants, 7.

The Ocean Club's Regatta.

The Ocean Yacht Club of Stapleton held its Decoration Day regatta over a twelve-mile triangular course in the upper bay. The May Win, owned by George Stapleton, crossed the line first and won in 2h. 3m. 58s.; L. Fuchslocher's Lillie was second in 2h. 5m. 58s.; R. W. Allen's Clara was third in 2h. 15m. 45s.; John H. Boldt's Gussie B. was fourth in 2h. 23m. 16s.; W. B. Johnson's Never Fail did not finish.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

Crowds Line the River Banks and See Many Well Contested Events.

EASY VICTORY FOR TEN EYCK

The Henley Champion Carries Off the Senior Single Sculls Race—Harvard Gets the Harlem Challenge Cup and the Kook Cup.

The thirty-second annual regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held on the Harlem River yesterday under highly favorable auspices. The course was remarkably clear of obstructions, and what wind there was favored the oarsmen, as did the ebb tide.

Every boathouse along the river was bedecked with flags and bunting, while the balconies were crowded to their utmost capacity. Crowds also lined the river banks, and stood on Central and Madison Avenue Bridges, where an excellent view was to be had of the start and finish. Although the entry list was not as large as that of last year, all the events were hotly contested, and some excellent time was made.

About the only accident that occurred during the day was in the junior double-scull event, when the Dauntless Boat Club's crew "caught a crab" and capsized. They were quickly picked up, but lost their chances of winning.

The course for all races was the regular one-mile straightaway course, from Central Bridge down the river to a point off Gates's lumber dock.

The judges' boat, Van Cott, followed each race, having on board the following officials:

Referee—James T. McCartney, Union Boat Club; Starter—James Pilkington, Harlem Rowing Club; Clerk of Course—P. M. Cassidy, Union Boat Club; Assistant Clerk of Course—J. J. Kiely, Wyanoke Boat Club; Timekeepers—Robert J. Milligan, Pennsylvania Barge Club; John H. Abeel, Nassau Boat Club; Dr. George Root, Malta Boat Club; H. J. Behrens, Jr., Nonpareil Rowing Club; Judges—Oscar D. Thees, Nassau Boat Club; Harold H. Oddie, Columbia University Rowing Club; George Young, Atalanta Boat Club; John F. Rogers, Flushing Boat Club; Charles W. Preisendanz, Fairmount Rowing Club; Henry Schocke, Valencia Boat Club.

Junior Single Sculls.

The first event of the day was the junior single-scull event, which was rowed off in two heats and a final, the first and second men to row in the final. There were four entries in each heat, the first being won by W. Sedlacek, First Bohemian Boat Club, and J. R. Crawford, New York Athletic Club; the second by H. Hilbers, Jr., Flushing Boat Club, and J. Powers, Nassau Boat Club.

The final was a very pretty race. Powers took the lead on the start, and held it for a distance, with Hilbers and Sedlacek close behind. At the half Sedlacek took the lead and held it to the finish, winning by several lengths, in 6:08¼. Powers was a good second and Hilbers third.

Junior Four-Oared Gig.

The junior four-oared gig event had only two entries, and proved a walkover for the Nonpareil R. C. crew against the Hudson B. C. When the pistol was fired the Nonpareils went away in good form, while the Hudson's work was very ragged. At the half the Nonpareils were six lengths in the lead, and they kept on increasing it to the end, winning by a dozen lengths in 5:54. The crew was composed of W. Crawford, bow; W. B. Hill, No. 2; E. L. Simpson, No. 3; M. Norton, stroke, and F. Haight, coxswain.

Senior Four-oared Shells.

A very lively race was the senior four-oared shells in which were entered crews of the Harlem Boat Club, First Bohemian Boat Club, and Pennsylvania Boat Club. All three crews caught the water together, and it was bow and bow to the first quarter when Pennsylvania took the lead, with the Harlem crew at their rudder. They had increased their lead at the half and three-quarters, and won by about three lengths from the Harlems in 5:16½, the Harlem Boat Club's time being 5:27½. The winning crew was composed of G. W. Van Vliet, bow; J. O. Exley, No. 2; H. G. Scott, No. 3, and J. F. Dempsey, stroke.

Junior Double Scull.

The junior double scull event had three entries—Dauntless Rowing Club, E. H. Anderson and J. P. Instine; Metropolitan Rowing Club, J. P. Binzen and C. M. Haines, and Harlem Rowing Club, J. Padelford and L. Lloyd. About fifty yards from the start the Dauntless crew "caught a crab" and capsized. A good race followed, but the Metropolitans were too fast for the Harlem crew and won by several lengths in 5:50¾. The Harlems' time was 5:58¾.

Senior Single Scull.

Edward H. Ten Eyck, the Henley champion; J. B. Juvenal, Pennsylvania Boat Club, and L. N. Mackey, Nassau Boat Club, were entered in the senior single sculls. At the crack of the pistol Ten Eyck was away, and he took a good lead, which he held to the finish without exerting himself, covering the course in 5:48, and beating Juvenal by a dozen lengths, his time being 6:04½.

Intermediate Single Sculls.

Harry K. Vought of the Atalanta Boat Club carried off the honors in the intermediate single scull event after a lively race with J. F. Dempsy of the Pennsylvania Boat Club. Vought's time was 6:10 and Dempsy crossed the line 2½ seconds later. S. G. Carr, Nassau Boat Club, was third.

Intermediate Four Gig.

One of the prettiest races of the day was the intermediate four-oared gig event between the Vesper Boat Club, Nonpareil Boat Club, and Lone Star Boat Club. All three went away together and were bow and bow at the quarter. At the half the Vespers had a lead of about half a boat's length, with the Nonpareils second. At the three-quarters the Vespers were leading by a length and they crossed the finish line, winning by two lengths. Time—5:34½. The Nonpareils crossed 10 seconds later. The winning crew was composed of H. De Bach, bow; W. Folker, No. 2; J. McClanaghan, No. 3; J. O'Donnell, stroke, and J. Love, coxswain.

Great interest centred in the junior eight event in which were entered the Harvard, Columbia, and New York Athletic Club's crews. On the start the Harvard crew took the lead, closely followed by the New York Athletic Club men. At the half the Harvard crew were a length in the lead, while Columbia and the New York Athletic Club were having a hot race for second place. At the three-quarter mark Harvard was still leading by a length and, making a spurt, crossed the finish at least three lengths ahead of the New York Athletic Club crew. Time—Harvard, 5:22½; New York Athletic Club, 5:25; Columbia, 5:29¼. The winning crew was composed of: J. B. Hawes, bow; G. O. Clark, No. 2; J. H. Lee, No. 3; K. McG. Martin, No. 4; H. C. Coonley, No. 5; K. Sherburne, No. 6; B. E. Schlesinger, No 7; N. F. Ayer, stroke; H. A. Wadleigh, coxswain.

Double Scull Races.

The senior double sculls was a walkover for Monoghan and Marsh of the Pennsylvania barge crew, the Harlem double failing to put in an appearance.

The intermediate double scull event was won by Vought and O'Connell of the Atalanta Boat Club, with Cody and Davis of the Harlem R. C. a close second. Time—6:24.

The Senior Eight.

The senior eight event, the last race of the day, had three entries, Columbia, Harvard, and First Bohemian. The Bohemians took the lead on the start, rowing forty strokes to the minute, but they could not keep this pace up, and Harvard, rowing thirty-eight strokes, passed them before the half was reached. Columbia was also rowing thirty-eight strokes. The Bohemians, however, rowed a fine race, but were beaten by Harvard, who won by about five lengths. Columbia was third. Time—Harvard, 5:30; Bohemian, 5:35¾; Columbia, 5:38. The winning crew was composed of E. A. Boardman, bow; C. H. McDuffie, No. 2; N. W. Tilton, No. 3; C. M. Sheafe, No. 4; C. B. Wood, No. 5; A. Du Bois, No. 6; P. Davis, No. 7; T. W. Peirce, stroke; G. P. Orton, coxswain.

Medals for the Winners.

Handsome die medals were presented to the winners of each event. The diamond sculls were won by Ten Eyck, and the Harlem challenge cup for senior eights and the Kock cup for junior eights were captured by Harvard. The ladies' challenge place for junior four-oared shells was carried off by the Pennsylvania Barge Club.

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN RACE

The Bee Finishes First, the Stella Second, and the Tosto Third at Oyster Bay.

Members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club witnessed a pretty and interesting race for the Robert Center Memorial Prizes yesterday afternoon, in which Lady Blanche lost the honors won by her on Saturday and was outsailed. The Bee, owned by Nelson Burr, finished first, and Lloyd M. Scott's Tosto would again have been second but for a little bad judgment and the fact that another vessel was anchored in her course. This delayed her a few seconds, and Sherman Hoyt's Stella crossed in second place.

There were eleven in the fleet which manoeuvred for positions at the boom of the preparatory gun, which sounded at 2:45, and the start five minutes later was a puzzle to the spectators who thronged the porch and grounds of the clubhouse, owing to the fact that these boats have not received their numbers as yet, and there is no distinguishing mark on the boats, as they are of one model. The course was on Oyster Bay, the total distance sailed being eleven nautical miles.

A fresh wind from the west-northwest prevailed, and the little knockabouts flew along merrily. The rounding of Markboat No. 1 was so close that all seemed to be in collision, and the mark itself was struck, but all cleared after a moment and went away on the course in close order. The prizes were, first, an elegant silver ice cream dish beautifully designed and engraved with dates and a blank for winner's name, and, second, a silver salad bowl. Following is the summary:

Yacht. Owner.	Start.	Finish.
Bee, Nelson Barr	2 50 00	5 26 20
Stella, J. S. Hoyt	2 50 00	5 27 45
Tosto, Lloyd M. Scott	2 50 00	5 27 48
Nakado, F. D. Glennon	2 50 00	5 28 21
Gloria, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	2 50 00	5 28 40
Sonata, Daniel Bacon	2 50 00	5 40 06
Lady Blanche, C. K. G. Billings	2 50 00	5 42 00
Dipper, Arthur Iselin	2 50 00	5 43 08
Midge, F. W. Boyer	2 50 00	5 43 35
Taifu, George Bullock	2 50 00	5 45 45
Francis, George Milne	Withdrew.	

At the close of the race C. W. Wetmore, sailing the Bee, entered a protest against himself, and the first prize was awarded to the Stella, belonging to Sherman Hoyt.

YACHT CLUB OPENINGS.

Formal Ceremonies of the Atlantic, American, Brooklyn, and Jamaica Bay Organizations.

Friends of the Atlantic Yacht Club gathered in force at their new home at Sea Gate yesterday, the occasion being the formal opening of the house. Owing to the existing hostilities, the formal reception that was to have been a feature of the ceremonies has been deferred. The club went into full commission at 1 o'clock, and the red and white flag was mastheaded, an immense American flag being at the same instant sent up to the gaff, while the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Dinner was served from 2 until 8 o'clock. Commodore Frederick T. Adams entertained a number of guests on board the flagship Sachem, which was anchored inside the breakwater.

The clubhouse of the American Yacht Club, at Milton Point, on the Sound, was opened for the season, the ceremony of going into commission taking place shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The halyards were manned to a salute of thirteen guns, and the colors were run up for the season. It was learned at the clubhouse yesterday that the midsummer and Fall races of the club would be carried out as was originally arranged on the Long Island Sound Association's schedule, although declared off when the declaration of war against Spain was announced.

Brooklyn's oldest yachting organization—the Brooklyn Yacht Club—held opening ceremonies at the Gravesend Bay House. An excellent musical and vaudeville performance was provided by Commodore Humphreys and Secretary Cagger. The principal entertainer was the noted church tenor, Thomas Brennan. The Board of Trustees adopted a resolution to postpone the annual regatta of the club, which was scheduled for June 13, owing to the unfavorable condition of the lower bay for yachting purposes. The race will be sailed as soon as the conditions permit.

The regular yachting season of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club began at noon yesterday, at which hour the handsome clubhouse at Rockaway Beach was formally placed in commission. At a signal from Commodore Butcher, the cannon on the starboard bow of the flagship boomed forth the welcome tidings that released the club colors, and they were mastheaded in short order, the halyards being manned by willing hands, and the organization was formally declared in commission for the season of 1898. The signal for the pageant was given at 2:30 o'clock, and in three divisions the yachts began to move toward the ocean. At the black spar buoy off Black House Point they were joined by smaller boats, and the entire squadron, with bunting flying, returned in squadron formation. The flagship was anchored directly opposite the flagstaff at the clubhouse, and the fleet made an imposing marine picture as the vessels passed in review, each yacht dipping her colors. A collation was served in the clubhouse.

OCEANIC YACHT CLUB.

Exciting Finish in the Race of the Sailing Skiff Class.

The twenty-ninth annual regatta of the Oceanic Yacht Club was held yesterday over a triangular course on New York Bay. The breezes, which freshened from the south in the afternoon, sent the boats on their journey at a lively pace. In the sailing skiff class the four boats entered were evenly matched, and the finish was exciting. Summary:

Name and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
OPEN JIB AND MAINSAIL.		
Jack, I. Ellis	22.0	2 30 05
Pauline, W. S. Bishop	20.6	2 45 03
OPEN, CAT-RIGGED, OVER TWENTY FEET.		
Eureka, Capt. Dunham	22.0	2 45 00
Aurora, R. Hawthorne	22.6	Did not finish.
OPEN, CAT-RIGGED, UNDER TWENTY FEET.		
Chic, J. Watson	16.10	1 28 05
Bell, Reginalden & Pray	15.07	2 13 00
SAILING SKIFFS.		
Mary E., Reginalden & Pray	15.6	2 08 35
Nellie V., F. Van Winkle	15.6	2 09 25
Just Look, R. Peterson	16.0	2 10 45
Willie B., M. Bradley	16.0	2 11 55

Philadelphia, 6; Louisville, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Philadelphia defeated Louisville in two games to-day, principally through the good work of the pitchers, and by playing a good game in the field. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	.	—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 8; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Louisville, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Frazer and Snyder; Philadelphia, Pratt and McFarland.

Philadelphia, 5; Louisville, 1.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	.	—5
Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Base hits—Philadelphia, 6; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Philadelphia, Wheeler and Fisher; Louisville, Dowling and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Boston, 11; Chicago, 2.

BOSTON, May 30.—The Boston baseball players had no trouble in hitting Callahan in the first game with the Chicago team to-day, and by bunching their hits, aided by Dahlen's errors, they won easily. The batting of Duffy and Mertes aroused enthusiasm. The second game also went to Boston through timely batting, although Griffiths did good work.

Boston	0	0	7	0	0	1	1	2	.	—11
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Base hits—Boston, 17; Chicago, 9. Errors—Boston, 1; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Chicago, Callahan and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BOSTON, 3; CHICAGO, 2.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Base hits—Boston, 12; Chicago, 8. Errors—Boston, 1; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Yeager; Chicago, Griffiths and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Crescents Win at Lacrosse.

The 'Varsity lacrosse team of the Toronto University of Canada met the players of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday at the latter's grounds, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, the Crescents winning by a score of 4 to 2.

HARLEM YACHT [illegible]

A Boy's Prank Causes [illegible]tion Among a Steamer [illegible] of Spectators.

SUCCESSFUL DAY OF [illegible]

Topmast of the Sloop Mary B. Is Carried Away—How the Vessels Finished and the Winners in the Various Classes.

But for the carrying away of the [illegible] of the sloop Mary B. on the close [illegible] the home mark in the Harlem Yacht [illegible] regatta and the prank of a mis[illegible] boy, who rang the engineer's bell to [illegible] the steamer Glen Island as she was [illegible]fully threading her way through the [illegible] mines off Fort Schuyler, the annual race of that popular organization was a complete success.

While the work of the little rogue on the steamer caused no damage, it succeeded in throwing the 2,000 persons on board into a state of consternation as the vessel drifted helplessly for the few moments that Capt. Alan Thompson consumed in discovering the cause of the stoppage, and exhibiting a vocabulary that would have sounded beautifully in a prayer if he only took time enough to arrange it carefully. Meanwhile the boy disappeared.

The race began at 1 o'clock under the influence of a light southerly breeze that shifted to every point of the horizon during the afternoon before finally settling down to a steady scupper breeze when the yachts finished.

How the Vessels Started.

The contestants were sent away in four divisions, and were timed as follows:

Americus, 1:01:10; Winona, 1:01:12; Jennie C., 1:01:20; Norman, 1:01:30; Oriole, 1:01:32; Coguette, 1:01:35; Zetes, 1:01:45; Allegro, 1:01:45; Just Right, 1:01:54; Lauretta, 1:02:00; Naiad, 1:02:16; Gracie, 1:02:18; Mohican, 1:02:[illegible]; Mary S., 1:02:37; Lotta, 1:02:45; E. Z. Sloat, 1:03:30; Shippan, 1:04:22; Swatstika, 1:04:4[illegible]; Win or Lose, 1:05:32; Ann, 1:06:04; Mystic, 1:06:15; Falka, 1:06:30; Lizzie V., 1:06:33; Jessie, 1:07:15; Delphine, 1:08:40; Reliance, 1:12:16; Water Lily, 1:12:40; Pontiac, 1:13:10; Eleanor, 1:13:16; Mary B., 1:14:09; Lucky Emma, 1:14:50; Petrel, 1:15:00; Nimrod, 1:15:00; Albatross, 1:15:00; Ruth, 1:15:00; Regina, 1:15:52; Lark, 1:16:14; Gull, 1:16:50; Laura Lee, 1:17:45; Mistral, 1:18:10.

The Petrel, Nimrod, Albatross, Ruth, and Mistral were handicapped.

The courses for the larger sloops and cat-boats was around Matinicock Point buoy and a red spar buoy off Parsonage Point, off Larchmont, the start and finish line being between two anchored stakeboats off Belden Point, City Island. Distance, twenty nautical miles. The twenty-five-foot classes had Matinicock Point and the black spar off Delancey Point as outer marks. The distance was eighteen nautical miles. The small boats sailed over a small triangle of thirteen nautical miles, the outer point being Old Hen buoy and Delancey Point.

First Leg of the Course.

The first leg of the course was a broad reach on the starboard tack, a few of the larger boats setting spinnakers to port after passing Sands Point. They jibed around Matinicock buoy and laid their course with the wind on the port beam for Parsonage Point. The times were as follows:

Delphine, 3:03:30; E. Z. Sloat, 3:04:30; Reliance, 3:04:50; Pontiac, 3:05:30; Zetes, 3:05:50; Lizzie V., 3:07:20; Jennie C., 3:12:25; Americus, 3:13:35; Mary B., 3:14:00.

The big sloop Pontiac, holder of the Williams challenge cup, was forty seconds behind her rival, the Reliance, at the Matinicock mark, but soon overhauled her on the broad reach to Parsonage, where she led the fleet. The leaders were timed as follows:

Pontiac, 3:42:35; Delphine, 3:43:00; Lizzie V., 3:42:30; Reliance, 3:49:30; Mary B., 3:59:30.

The last leg was a beat back to Belden Point, in which the Pontiac cinched her claim on the Williams cup, and won in easy fashion.

The Time at the Finish.

The yachts crossed the finish and were timed as follows:

Regina, 4:50:30; Pontiac, 4:52:20; Delphine, 4:57:00; Zetes, 5:00:20; E. Z. Sloat, 5:00:35; Lizzie V., 5:03:45; Reliance, 5:04:40; Americus, 5:06:58; Gull, 5:10:00; Jennie C., 5:12:00; Win or Lose, 5:12:10; Shippan, 5:12:50; Mystic, 5:14:42; Allegro, 5:17:25; Lark, 5:18:05; Laura Lee, 5:23:25; Nimrod, 5:26:45; Norman, 5:29:20; Swastika, 5:31:34; Jessie, 5:33:50; Mohican, 5:38:50; Oriole, 5:39:00; Just Right, 5:39:01; Falka, 5:39:30; Lauretta, 5:44:58; Mary S., 5:47:10; Water Lily, 6:04:30; Ruth, 6:08:15.

Yacht and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Correc'd Time. H.M.S.
CABIN SLOOPS—FORTY-THREE-FOOT CLASS.			
Lady Emma, H. L. Buhler	43.00	Did not finish	
Mistral, R. Evans	41.20	Did not finish	
Pontiac, H. Hamlein, Jr.	40.70	3 39 10	3 36 07
Mary B., J. K. Getty	38.20	3 54 43	3 48 02
Nimrod, E.G. & G.R. Bird	37.30	4 11 45	4 03 40
CABIN SLOOPS—THIRTY-SIX-FOOT CLASS.			
Reliance, W. P. Schultz	34.70	3 52 24	3 52 24
Eleanor, H. E. Wigand	32.60	Did not finish	
CABIN SLOOPS—THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.			
Water Lily, T. Kiernan, Jr.	29.00	4 51 50	4 51 50
Ruth, C. Lesser	29.00	4 53 15	4 53 15
Albatross, J. H. Symoners	27.70	Did not finish	
Petrel, O. C. Rigl	28.80	Did not finish	
CABIN SLOOPS—TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT CLASS.			
Gracie, F. Schavois	25.00	Did not finish	
Naiad, C. Christianson	24.60	Did not finish	
Coquette, E. C. and W. S. Sullivan	23.90	Did not finish	
Lotta, M. Dewey	23.30	Did not finish	
OPEN CATS—THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.			
Mystic, C. Lockwood	30.00	4 08 27	4 08 27
Jessie, P. Kirsch	26.40	4 28 35	4 17 55
CABIN CATS—THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.			
Lizzie V., W. P. Vreeland	30.00	3 57 12	3 57 12
Mary S., D. Shea	25.40	4 42 10	4 30 45
Ann, S. Jacobs	27.00	Did not finish	
OPEN JIB AND MAINSAIL—THIRTY-SIX-FOOT CLASS.			
Delphine, W. Christie	30.60	3 48 20	3 48 20
CABIN CATS—TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT CLASS.			
Shippan, A. M. Bradley	25.00	4 08 28	4 08 28
Lauretta, W. P. Shearer	25.00	4 42 58	4 42 58
Mohican, J. Boelson	24.50	4 36 15	4 35 06
Falka, E. L. Felleman	23.80	4 34 30	4 31 16
Oriole, M. P. Zee	23.60	4 37 28	4 33 41
Winona, R. Tudor	23.20	Did not finish	
Allegro, F. Taylor	22.80	4 15 40	4 00 34
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.30	4 07 10	4 02 30
OPEN CATS—TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT CLASS.			
E. Z. Sloat, Hoyt & Parks	23.40	3 57 05	3 57 05
Norman, G. Hanson	23.10	4 27 50	4 26 30
Jennie C., G. H. Cadugan	22.60	4 10 40	4 08 10
OPEN JIB AND MAINSAIL—TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT CLASS.			
Americus, A. L. Schavoir	24.90	4 05 48	4 05 48
Zetes, J. A. Kipp	24.40	3 58 35	3 57 10
Just Right, P. Miller	23.80	4 37 07	4 34 10
CABIN CATS—TWENTY-FOOT CLASS.			
Swastika, W. F. Buggie	20.00	4 26 50	4 26 50
OPEN CATS—TWENTY-FOOT CLASS.			
Gull, J. F. Proctor	20.00	3 50 10	3 53 00
Regina, W. Scardefield	19.30	3 34 38	3 32 00
OPEN CATS—FIFTEEN-FOOT CLASS.			
Lark, C. G. Davis	12.50	4 01 51	4 01 00
Laura Lee	12.50	4 05 40	4 05 00

The winners were: Pontiac, Reliance, Water Lily, Mystic, Lizzie V., Delphine, Win or Lose, E. Z. Sloat, Zetes, Swastika, Regina, and Lark.

First Yacht Race Off Bay Shore.

BAY SHORE, L. I., May 30.—The Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club, one of the best known aquatic organizations on the south shore of Long Island, was placed in commission to-day. The club burgee was raised and saluted at eight bells. At 3 o'clock the opening race of the year off this port was held. It was for the one design dinghy cat-boats that were built for the club members during the Winter season. The contest was open only for club boats and was informal.

Rich, Pure Flavor.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE.

Sold at all First-class Cafés and [illegible]

A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Repre[illegible]
3 S. William St., New York, [illegible]

[illegible] DIRECTORY.

[illegible] National Bank
270 Broadway.

[illegible] Bank of Commerce
[illegible] $2,500,000. 44 Nassau St.

[illegible] National Bank
[illegible] $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

[illegible] Bank
[illegible] Beekman and Nassau Streets.

[illegible] National Bank
320 Broadway.

[illegible]ental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

[illegible] YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
[illegible], $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

[illegible]hington Trust Company
[illegible] Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible] Street National Bank
[illegible] $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
[illegible] executed for investment or on margin. [illegible] allowed on deposits, subject to check at [illegible]. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations [illegible] Investors.
[illegible] Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 320 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT OF 35 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above-described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on JUNE 1, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

New York, May 14, 1898.

F. P. Olcott,
Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking

REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

THE GATLING HIGH-POWER GUN

perfected by Dr. Gatling, the inventor of the Gatling Rapid-Firing Machine Gun, will, in the opinion of Gen. Miles, revolutionize the methods now employed in manufacturing naval and coast-defense heavy guns and mortars.

The United States Government urgently needs at once more than 1,000 guns and mortars costing over $15,000,000.

The Gatling Ordnance Company will, under its patents, manufacture the greater portion of these guns and mortars at a net profit of several millions of dollars. Do you wish a portion of this profit? Do you desire (free of charge) The New York Times Sunday Magazine of May 29th containing an illustrated article descriptive of the Gatling High-Power Gun? If so address or call upon

THE GATLING ORDNANCE CO.,
[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
[illegible] H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
[illegible] DUANE, Asst. Secretary. E. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

[illegible] & HOCKING COAL & IRON [illegible] FIRST MORTGAGE.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New [illegible], gives notice that in accordance [illegible] mortgage of the above company, [illegible] 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive [illegible] to sell the above-described bonds at a [illegible] exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest [illegible] not to exceed the amount [illegible] three hundred and sixty-three [illegible] ($[illegible],363.70.) Bids will be opened at [illegible] the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY [illegible] YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve [illegible] on June 17, 1898.

[illegible] TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
[illegible] G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

[illegible]TATE TRUST CO.,
[illegible] BROADWAY.
[illegible] and Surplus, $1,800,000
[illegible], President.
[illegible], Vice President.
[illegible], H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
[illegible], Trust Officer.

[illegible] FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE [illegible] a large circle of acquaintance [illegible] with a [illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

This promises to be an active Wall Street week. Stock Exchange veterans are generally agreed that the development of important good news in the war situation will bring the outside public into the market in an enthusiastic way.

Among professional traders a somewhat different view obtains, however, the talent on 'Change figuring that good news will be likelier to mark the culmination of market buoyancy for a time at least. Among the speculative professionals there is shown much bearishness, in fact. But this is not new. The truth is that from the very start of improvement in the market most of the Wall Street oracles have been full of nervousness and discouraging forecasts. If they can stick to their prophecies long enough they may some time score successfully. They have already seen a good deal of wisdom go to seed.

⁂

If the market does proceed in its improving course—as they who really have most to do with it expect—a dozen stocks are pretty sure to yield especial profits. The important Grangers will, in such a case, give good account of themselves, St. Paul crossing par, Rock Island reflecting the prosperity attested by increased and extra dividend payments, and Burlington and Northwest profiting from earnings records far beyond what any of the prophets foresaw.

⁂

In the industrial list also there is sure to be buoyancy if the betterment in the standard railroad list continues. Those people who have made extensive profits in Rock Island's phenomenal rise are now also in People's Gas, and they are talking just as confidently of 115 and 120 for it as they began to talk the same figures for Rock Island when that stock was around 80, whence it has already risen 25 points.

⁂

In the list of coal and iron stocks also there is probability of marked improvement. The entry of a partner of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan into the Board of Directors of the Illinois Steel Company last week is especially regarded as a trade matter of significance.

⁂

Continued ease in money is assured, and further gold imports on a large scale are coming—according to popular sentiment in New York banking circles.

WAR AND TRADE EXTENSION.

Current trade and financial conditions were discussed yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES by that veteran merchant and close, conservative observer of business events, Mr. Louis Windmüller, whose views on the general situation herewith follow:

"The financial condition of the country is excellent. Higher prices for Western products have brought a great deal of money into the country, have enabled farmers in Western States to liquidate many old debts and placed them in a position to expend some money for luxuries.

"It seems to me that prices for our cereals must continue to rule high under any circumstances, but especially if the war should continue. I do not, however, think that any general inflation of prices is likely to follow. Apparently there is an abundance of almost everything, war material, breadstuffs and some other kinds of food excepted.

"The selling price of cotton is not as satisfactory as that of food, but the quantity compensates to a considerable extent for the reduction in price. Even at prevailing low figures I understand that planters in many parts of the South are expressing themselves as gratified with the net result of their cotton crop. The great increase in the quantity produced has more than offset the disadvantage of lower selling figures.

"Importations of gold are a natural consequence of the large balance of trade in our favor. That favorable international trade balances will continue is pretty well assured and a larger influx of foreign gold than has yet come must find its way into the hands of Americans later. Present conditions seem to tend toward cheap money. Low rates of interest are likely to continue. Commercial loans are already obtainable at much more favorable rates than they have been. Paper which within a very recent period was hard to sell at 6½ and 7 per cent. is now sought at from 4½ to 5 per cent.

"There has been a pronounced hesitancy until of late on the part of our merchants to engage in any transactions not warranted by their immediate necessities. Recently, however, I notice a growing disposition again to do business, notwithstanding some branches of trade continue to show inactivity. It goes without saying that any department of business which will be benefited by a condition of war is flourishing. But it is only lately that those lines of industry which are dependent on general consumption may be said to have emerged from the condition of depression usually following the uncertainties of the fortunes of war.

"Hesitancy among business men was painfully visible, especially during the month of April. But ever since the great victory at Manila confidence has gradually been strengthened in the mercantile community. That has been very evident to me, and I have not yet found any one who has grounds to offer a contrary opinion. The Manila victory has created a feeling of confidence that our final success is altogether beyond question.

"No reasonable doubt exists in my mind that this war will continue longer than it was expected at the beginning; but the American business people are adapting themselves to the new circumstances, and if it should last for a year or even two years the country's prosperity will not be seriously interfered with. I think that at the close of the war we will be in a much better position than when the war began, not alone in prestige but commercially and financially as well. That is my conviction. Cautious men, of course, are still inclined to taboo new enterprises, and it will doubtless take some time longer to convince them that the opportunity is favorable for embarking in undertakings of any kind, no matter what results they may promise.

"American export trade is in a sound condition. Aside from breadstuffs it is showing increases in almost every direction and is generally in a prosperous state. War has had little, certainly no unfavorable, influence upon it. The records show that the increase of the export of manufactures has been considerably above the volume and value of other years; in fact, of many commodities the export has never been so large.

"One result that is likely to follow the war will be the opening up of a prosperous business with Manila and the Philippine Islands. I think we can almost monopolize this trade as soon as we have actually taken possession of and occupied that port. The lion's share of the trade in hemp will come here instead of going to Great Britain. Not alone will we be able to obtain supplies of this staple at lowest possible prices, but of tobacco and sugar as well, supplying at the same time the inhabitants of the islands with the products of our soil and the manufactures of our looms."

DRY GOODS TRADE CONFIDENCE.

Favorable reports are being made by concerns engaged in various lines of business which have for some time been suffering from dullness. Among them may be mentioned the manufacture of marine machinery, those in that department being exceedingly busy of late, and claiming to be getting more business than they have had for years. The movement of dry goods in this vicinity is becoming more active than it was, and many orders of consequence are being placed. Cotton goods are at present obtaining a market in remarkable contrast to the hesitating period recently experienced. Mr. Edward E. Eames of the H. B. Claflin Company's cotton goods department, talked with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on business conditions, expressing such views of the situation as are to be derived from the excellent opportunities that present themselves to a department manager of that extensive establishment. Mr. Eames said:

"I do not think the country has ever experienced in its best days a condition of prosperity equal to that which is about to come and stay with us. Improvement has more than begun, for it is being felt in a remarkable degree in almost every industry. The orders coming in here from every part of the country show that the American people have money to spend and that they are in purchasing humor. In all departments of this business a period of extraordinary activity is actually upon us.

"Of late there has been a strong demand for cotton goods, and this is likely to be continued for some time. It is not, however, to any particular department that the great improvement in orders is confined. A stimulus has been given to dry goods generally. The outlook is very encouraging all around.

"War with Spain has had no effect on our business. Credits are good and money is plentiful. The good condition which has been felt as the result of better prices for agricultural products and the satisfactory operation of our various industries is causing the improvement. Matters are so favorable in every direction just now that I cannot see how business can be other than profitable for a considerable time to come. I believe we are entering on such a time of prosperity as has never before been seen in the history of the United States."

RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

In their series of analytical studies of American railroads, Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a pamphlet treating of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, its financial status, and its proved earning capacity. Messrs. Trask & Co. say:

"The company's outstanding securities are distributed as follows:

"$15,200,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds. Dated July 1, 1889; due July 1, 1939. Interest payable January and July 1 at the State Trust Company, New York. Authorized issue $16,000,000, of which $800,000 are held in the treasury of the company as a free capital reserve.

"$6,500,000 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock. Dividends are being paid quarterly and semi-annually, ¾ per cent. being payable in February, May, August, and November, and 1 per cent. additional in February and August, making the total disbursement 5 per cent. per annum. Authorized issue $7,500,000, of which $1,000,000 is unissued and controlled by the company as a capital reserve.

"$10,000,000 common stock. Entitled to dividends of 5 per cent. after payment of 5 per cent. on the preferred.

"The Rio Grande Western Railway Company owns and controls 587 miles of railroad in Colorado and Utah, chiefly in the latter State. The road traverses a rapidly growing country in which many industries are being developed, and the various branches, as well as the main line, are valuable and profitable. The leading commodities transported are coal and general merchandise, these embracing about 35 per cent. of the total. Of the entire freight tonnage last year, more than 64 per cent. originated on the company's own lines.

"The main line of the road, running from Grand Junction, Col., to Ogden, Utah, is the only transcontinental route passing through Salt Lake City, and it holds a peculiarly advantageous position as a connecting link for the through business of the Denver and Rio Grande, Colorado Midland, Atchison, Burlington and Quincy, Rock Island, Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and Missouri Pacific Companies on the east, and the Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and Oregon Railroad and Navigation Companies on the west.

"The earnings of this property have always been in excess of its charges, even in those years of depression when many other roads in the same section were running far behind in their obligations; and with the general recuperation of business during the past year all previous records have been surpassed. The following is the statement for the calendar year 1897:

Gross earnings		$2,974,223.78
Operating expenses		1,857,360.34
Net earnings		$1,116,863.44
Interest and sundries		3,626.02
Total income		$1,120,489.46
Less		
Taxes and insurance	$108,977.79	
Interest and rentals	622,400.00	
		731,377.79
Surplus		$389,111.67

"The result for the nine months of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1898, as compared with the same period of the previous year, shows as follows:

	1898.	1897.	Incr'e.	P.C.
Gross earnings	$2,495,026	$1,811,849	$683,177	38
Oper. expenses	1,556,499	1,222,021	334,478	
Net earnings	$938,527	$589,828	$348,699	59

"Although the calendar year 1897 was by far the best in the company's history, it is significant that for the first quarter of 1898 the results are over 65 cer cent. ahead of those during the same period of last year, as the following statement shows:

	1898.	1897.	Incr'e.	P.C.
Gross earnings	$694,778	$517,345	$177,433	34
Oper. expenses	449,613	368,952	80,661	
Net earnings	$245,165	$148,393	$96,772	65½

"This is always the lowest earning quarter of the entire year, yet the results show a full 30 per cent. above the fixed charges for the period. In the month of March the net increase over the previous year was nearly 95 per cent., and the gross returns for April report an increase of about 40 per cent.

"The following comparative statement of earnings per mile of road of various properties in this section for the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1898, is deserving of attention:

	Gross.	Oper. Ex. Income Taxes.	Net.	P. C. Surp. Above Chgs.
Atchison	$3,798	76	$914	89
D. & R. G.	3,413	64½	1,207	51
Oregon S. Line	2,894	60	1,160	37
St. Louis & S. F.	3,681	59	1,505	36
Northern Pacific	3,608	51¼	1,754	97
Union Pacific	4,020	62½	1,508	87
Rio Grande W.	4,023	66¼	1,357	87

(Union Pacific figures are based on 3,011 miles, this including the branch lines now to be embraced in the system.)

"The foregoing statement indicates that during the period named none of these roads made as good a showing in gross earnings as the Rio Grande Western. In net results the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and 'Frisco' show more than the Rio Grande Western, but it will be noted that this has been achieved in each case by a lower operating ratio, and, in fact, the fixed charges of all three are proportionately higher than those of the Rio Grande Western. The Atchison is the only one whose charges are lower per mile than the Rio Grande Western. Taken as a whole, it will be seen that the Rio Grande Western is making as good, and in most cases, a better general showing than any of these properties.

"The first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the company are secured by a first lien upon the main line and several of the branches. All securities covering the other branches are owned by the company, with the exception of $550,000 Utah Central first mortgage fours, secured on thirty-seven miles of line, which is leased to this company for ninety-nine years in consideration of the guarantee of these bonds.

"At the present market quotations the Rio Grande Western fours are particularly attractive. As a first mortgage bond, earning nearly double their interest charges, they are worthy of thorough recommendation, and should soon sell at much higher figures. The issue has been listed upon the New York and London Stock Exchanges for the past eight years."

PROFITS IN LOW-GRADE ORES.

The great advantages to the gold-mining industry through the new treatment of low-grade ores in the mining districts of Colorado have been referred to already in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Prominent officials of Western railroads, who have been interviewed, have pointed out the benefits resulting from the employment of chemical ore reduction plants and concentrators whereby large quantities of waste matter are disposed of and considerable saving in freights effected. These new methods reduce materially the cost of gold production, and enable the mining to be carried on a great deal more profitably. Speaking on this important subject a high authority says:

"All ores are not chemically suited to the mechanical process of concentration, but low-grade ones can be brought to the standard whereby they can be handled by smelters. When subjected to this process the ores, after being crushed, are freed from large amounts of waste material—of all those parts which do not carry gold. There are instances in which ores weighing, say, twenty tons, will throw off as much as eighteen tons of this waste matter, the valuable portion being concentrated in the remaining two tons. By submitting the low-grade ores to this treatment, the producer has only to bear the expense of freighting this small quantity, and the cost of the treatment is very small.

"There is a refractory sort of low-grade ore which cannot be treated by the stamp mills, as it is chemically unsuited to be handled by the concentrator and too light in value for smelting expenses. Such ores as these are subjected to chemical reduction, and treated either by a process of chlorination or cyanidation. Tons and tons of such ores are being daily treated in this way, the treatment methods are gradually being so improved, and the quantity to be treated is becoming so much greater that a decrease is being steadily effected in the cost.

"Refractory ores peculiar to the Cripple Creek district, as low in value as $10 a ton, can now be treated with good profit. There are many of these large low-grade veins in the camp, and under the new methods they are looked upon as a valuable source of revenue. Only a few years ago the miners were throwing this rock away, but now they see the value of it, and are shoveling it up again from the dumps and putting it to profitable uses. The chemical plants do not save all the gold contained in the rock, a small percentage going off in tailings. But these tailings are passed over the concentrating tables, and with work of an effective character and with a small cost, out of the infinitesimal amount of gold left in every ton of pulverized rock after it has gone through the chemical plant, they save as much as enables them to pocket handsome profits in the course of a year's work.

"The gold-mining industry has developed and improved as no other industry has done. The great strides which have been made in the direction of lowering the cost of production are but little known. When prevailing methods are better known, and what they mean to gold mining is fully understood, this industry will take its rightful place as one of the highly profitable industries of the country and become a most important attraction to the investing public."

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Four hundred and thirty-two (432) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

280	9516	13522	17191	31649	38776	45827
308	9560	13526	17277	32265	38792	46694
318	9615	13527	17286	32903	38796	46719
368	9686	13580	17300	33500	38959	46734
418	9961	13585	17305	33579	39140	47119
718	10147	13587	17346	33671	39191	47384
1292	10292	13611	17351	33729	39264	47468
1298	10564	13613	17396	33782	39347	47472
2520	10588	13614	17453	33808	39382	47533
3240	10598	13619	17470	33835	39389	47558
3747	10614	13681	17895	34024	39433	47787
3893	10666	13711	18316	34153	39504	47876
3916	10693	13736	18346	34184	39536	47880
3920	11080	13787	18368	34309	39567	47923
3937	11286	13908	18484	34492	39639	47981
3956	11494	13924	18687	34739	39763	48023
4110	11550	14068	18690	34994	39769	48136
4117	11603	14093	18693	35252	39797	48389
4173	11607	14096	18699	35387	39800	48528
4587	11650	14098	18735	35894	39821	48612
4814	11781	14242	18736	36670	40012	48920
5668	11788	14250	18758	36771	41307	49323
5980	11801	14305	18907	37103	41320	49383
6019	11823	14461	18927	37130	41323	49866
6218	11841	14480	18947	37132	41324	49880
6281	11938	14497	18978	37136	41325	49911
6478	11976	14541	18988	37245	41420	49916
6479	12014	14633	19035	37282	41480	49919
6683	12043	14698	19146	37287	41481	49924
6699	12061	14699	19199	37431	41511	49928
6712	12112	14847	19220	37433	41689	49930
6724	12120	14848	19243	37472	41711	49964
6809	12409	14859	19573	37543	41761	50170
6810	12449	14866	19604	37547	41981	50195
6967	12475	14870	19619	37552	41984	50287
6987	12492	15047	19628	37577	41988	50556
7063	12494	15068	19680	37765	41990	50946
7257	12495	15131	20013	37808	41991	50987
7276	12497	15250	20044	37825	41998	50989
7360	12515	15265	20256	37827	42000	51025
7379	12520	15392	20269	37838	42018	51126
7528	12521	15397	20270	37843	42020	51263
7766	12523	15399	20640	37848	42082	51337
7956	12524	15538	20641	37850	42085	51517
8042	12534	15567	20642	37852	42187	51872
8047	12535	15568	20648	37856	42193	52074
8180	12873	15622	20672	37875	42298	52117
8239	12906	15630	20914	37905	42335	52118
8407	12934	15691	21144	37907	42411	52123
8417	12935	15828	21622	37910	43154	52164
8654	13074	15965	21680	37912	43301	52280
8722	13085	15969	28711	37915	43553	52767
8730	13144	15981	28918	38307	44016	52825
8764	13200	16038	29520	38587	44100	53060
8814	13201	16046	29844	38624	44175	53206
8957	13213	16064	30038	38698	44287	53210
8963	13513	16391	30238	38702	44288	53295
9037	13514	16553	30254	38705	44335	53303
9381	13515	16718	30294	38718	44337	53306
9417	13516	16852	30321	38719	44342	53316
9467	13519	16900	31568	38721	44906	
9468	13521	17002	31644	38728	45682	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due July 1, 1898, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
NEW YORK, MAY 13, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and thirty-two (432) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York;
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company;
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By Order of Executors.)
$8,000 Wabash R.R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939
$4,000 Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. 1st Mtge. 4 and 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1995.
$5,000 Reading Co. & The Phil. & Reading Coal & Iron Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1997.
100 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. common.
$11,000 Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. 6 p. c. 30-Year Mtge. Bds., 1917, reduced to 5 p. c.
$17,000 Cleve. Terminal & Valley R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1935.
$500 do., do., Fractional Bond Scrip.
262 shs. do., do., Prefd. Stock.
$50 do., do., do., Stock Scrip.
(By Order of Administrator.)
$422.68 Judgment against Hiram B. Crosby.
$2,285.70 Judgment against Geo. F. Rendall.
$3,250 Note of Thos. S. Smith, due Decr. 19, 1892.
(For account of whom it may concern:)
90 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co., common.
20 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
37 shs. Hamilton Bank of N. Y.
50 shs. Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
100 shs. Improved Dwellings Association.
250 shs. Madison Square Garden Co.
475 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of New London.
274 shs. Atlantic Dock Co.
117 shs. Central New Jersey Land Impt. Co.
$50 Central New Jersey Land Impt. Co., Scrip.
$5,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 6 Per Cent. Mtge. Bds., 1942.
38¾ shs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
58 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
7 shs. 9th Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
600 shs. American Grocery Co. 2d Prefd.
100 shs. Vacuum Can & Jar Co.
$88,000 American Publishers' Corporation 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Aug., 1897, Coups.
$10,000 City of New York 3 p. c. Harlem Bridge Extn., 1910, (exempt from tax.)
$3,000 United States 4 p. c. Coupon Bds., 1907.
5 shs. Sun Printing & Publishing Ass'n.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS

Tuesday, May 31, at 12:30 P. M.,

At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$14,000 Fort Wayne Water Power Co. 1st mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1935. Dec., 1897, coupons, (hypothecated.)
38 shares Tomlinson Spring Co., $20 each.
$5,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Co. 6 per cent. income bonds, due 1946.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due June 1st, 1898, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

City of Everett, Wash., Funding.......6s
Ohio State University.......4½s
Sullivan, Ind., Water.......6s
Clarke Co., Wash., Funding.......6s
Clarke Co., Wash., School District.......No. 43 6s
Ballard, Wash., Funding.......6s
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 32, Series "B" 6s
Pierce Co., Wash., Funding 6s.......Series 4
Pierce Co., Wash., Funding 6s.......Series 5
Pierce Co., Wash., School District.......No. 5
Pierce Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 37, Series "A" 6s
Snohomish Co., Wash., School District.......No. 1
Snohomish Co., Wash., Funding.......6s
Snohomish Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 5.......8s
Snohomish Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 50.......8s
Snohomish Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 52.......8s
Snohomish Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 59.......9s
Village of Nyack, N. Y.......4s
Long Island Railroad Gen'l.......4s
Long Island Railroad Deb.......5s
Brooklyn and Montauk 2d.......5s
Long Island R. R., Stewart Line.......4s
City Gas Company of Norfolk 1st.......6s
City of Minneapolis, Minn., Library.......4½s
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., Series "E".......4s
JUNE 1ST AND 20TH.
City of Minneapolis Permanent Improvement.......4s
JUNE 15TH.
City of Minn. Permanent Improv. Revolving.......4s
City of Minneapolis Library.......4s

New York, May 27, 1898.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY has this day declared a cash dividend from the earnings of the current year of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.,) being the unpaid balance of five per cent. (5 per cent.) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, on its Preferred Stock, payable August 1st proximo to Stockholders of Record at close of business June 30th proximo.
Checks to cover will be mailed to Stockholders accordingly.
CHARLES W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, May 2, 1898.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after May 31, 1898, to shareholders as registered upon the books of the Company at 12 o'clock noon, April 30, 1898. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to shareholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
35 Wall Street, New York, May 13, 1898.
A semi-annual dividend of one per cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable on and after June 1st, 1898, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co., 120 Broadway, New York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books on May 16th, 1898. The transfer books will reopen Thursday, June 2d, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of the Union Trust Company.
JOSEPH HELLEN, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company,
N. Y. Office, 27 William St., May 17, 1898.
Coupon No. 15 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William St.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Texas and Pacific Railway Co. Coupon Notice.
Coupon No. 21 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due June 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., New York, May 30, 1898.
Coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO. first mortgage bonds, maturing June 1st, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, V. Prest. & Treas.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons maturing June 1st, 1898, from Bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.,
45 Wall St., New York, May 31, 1898.
Coupons of the Tebo & Neosho R. R. Co., maturing June 1, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, V. Pres. and Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.
Dated New York, May 26, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.
JOHN L. RIKER,
DANIEL A. DAVIS,
JAS. STILLMAN,
} Shareholders and Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Prudencio Rabell Cigarette Machine Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 105 Water Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, June 7, at 12 o'clock noon, 1898, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.—Dated New York, May 23, 1898.
SAMUEL MOSBACHER, Secretary.

The Greenwich Insurance Company,
No. 161 Broadway,
New York, May 23, 1898.
The Annual Election of Directors of the Greenwich Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 6th, 1898. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
WALTER B. WARD, Assistant Secretary.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
New York, May 23, 1898.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this bank on Monday, June 6, 1898.
Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

DOSHISHA COLLEGE IN TROUBLE

The Japanese Institution, It Is Claimed, Has Violated Its Christian Principles—Return of Funds Demanded.

One of the most notable foreign institutions for Christian education in the Far East, established largely and partially supported through nearly a quarter of a century by American gifts, is the Doshisha College, in Kyoto, Japan. This institution was founded in 1875 by Dr. Joseph Neesima, a distinguished Japanese, educated in this country, with the assistance of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. It became a powerful factor in the Christian work of the empire, and was always in the van in the onward movement in Japan. For years it received annual grants of money from the board, although not distinctly a missionary school, and, up to a comparatively recent date, retained its principles of a Christian university.

Lately, however, it appears to have receded from its original principles, so that the board was first compelled to withdraw its missionaries from the Faculty, and now, on receipt of positive information as to the condition of affairs there, the board has forwarded to the Trustees a letter demanding the immediate return of $100,000 donated to it since 1875, and also $75,000 given to it by the late J. N. Harris of New London, Conn., for the founding of a school of science in connection with the university. The return of the funds is asked on the ground that the Trustees have broken their contract to abide by the first principles upon which the college was founded.

Rumors that the Christian principles were being forgotten by the Trustees in 1895 and that the institution was beginning to lose its Christian character reached the American Board in 1895, and a deputation was sent there to make an investigation. The report brought back by the investigators was not altogether reassuring, but it was hoped that matters might be straightened out without further trouble.

Having learned, however, that the Trustees met in February of this year and so changed the fundamental principles of the constitution as to eliminate the Christian name and Christian instruction from the academic school, the American Board considers it a violation of the trust. Before his death J. N. Harris, the donor of $75,000 for the founding of the Harris School of Science, made the Prudential Committee of the board the trustees of his remittances to the Doshisha, to see that they were not diverted from their original purpose, on behalf of his heirs and assigns.

Because of the violations alleged, the Prudential Committee has written to the Doshisha Trustees demanding the return of the $98,456 gold furnished by the board under the trust for the purchase of the site for the Doshisha, the erection of buildings, equipment, &c. The retransfer to the American Board of the property turned over to the Trustees in 1893 is also demanded, together with the $75,000 gold donated by the late Mr. Harris "to found a school of science in connection with the Doshisha, to constitute a part of a Christian seminary."

One object of the Trustees in the minds of the American Board in thus violating the fundamental principles of the Doshisha is to secure for this private school the advantages of Government recognition, including exemption from the conscription for its students. An essential requisite for this privilege is that the moral education of the school in question be based on the imperial educational rescript. Hence the necessity, it is pointed out, for wholly eliminating the Christian basis from the schools comprised by the university. By cancelling the vital articles in the original constitution, the Trustees, it is contended, violated the fundamental principles of the institution.

At the office of the American Board in the Bible House it was said that the Prudential Committee has little hope of receiving an answer to its demand from Japan. It was said that in case no reply should be received a suit and, perhaps, other complications are likely to follow.

LIFE ON OUR SHIPS.

Letters from Officers of the Panther and the Nashville.

So little inside news is permitted to creep through the picket lines established by the censors that letters from persons on board our warships are read with the greatest avidity by every one. Here are two which give likely sketches of the state of affairs on the Panther and the Nashville:

I.

The First Battalion of Marines, now on the Panther at Key West, was the very first military organization to leave the North, and with but scant notice, left fully equipped for the field of action. At their departure it was gratifying to the officers to report that in the entire battalion there was but one case where drinking had been indulged in, and that man in nowise under the influence of the liquor or incapacitated. The Panther was originally fitted for four companies, and could have made them quite comfortable. But having six, crowds every one. Ship routine is always dull, and as it is impossible to keep 700 men always busy, time hangs heavily on their hands. Four hundred are sent ashore to drill whenever practicable, (four companies,) and this gives them a change and necessary exercise, as they are ashore all the forenoon, and get plenty of air and sunshine—and perspiration. It is almost impossible to drill much aboard, so they lie around, read, smoke, play cards—and wait for the something that is to turn up. They behave themselves, though. It is an almost unparalleled record in the navy, if not absolutely so—it is absolutely new to me in my thirty years' experience—to have 750 men aboard ship for a month, without a single case of drunkenness or even a case of smuggling liquor. A fair percentage would probably have been fifty cases under the circumstances. The reason is probably that a very large proportion of the men are new recruits, steady, decent young fellows, who enlisted from patriotic motives, and have no other intention than of doing their duty as well as possible in all cases. They are inexperienced, but neither bad nor malicious. We recognize their good qualities, and believe in them, and that this battalion, with Sampson's fleet, could in the beginning have held any Cuban port against all comers.

II.

The 11th inst. we engaged the enemy from 7 to 11:20 A. M. at Cienfuegos, cutting the cables. Four boats under Lieut. Winslow did the work, while the Marblehead and Nashville covered them with our fire. We had to clear away very large numbers of Spanish troops, and you can tell of our firing when I say we each fired 400 shells. Capt. Maynard of the Nashville was struck by a spent ball in the region of the heart and incapacitated, Lieut. Dillingham taking the ship. We had eight wounded, one seaman very seriously, who will probably die. Lieut. Winslow was wounded painfully, but not seriously, having three fingers of left hand torn. Will possibly lose them. After being wounded, he pluckily bound the hand in his handkerchief and continued his work, and only after finishing and getting his wounded aboard ship was it discovered he himself had been injured. The Marblehead was less fortunate, having five seriously and some eight or nine slightly wounded. After the Spanish troops were reinforced and their fire became very heavy, our boats had to withdraw. The Nashville was run close in shore between the boats and the enemy, taking the fire and saving the men in the open boats. After the action, Capt. McCalla of the Marblehead made the following public signal:

To Lieut. Dillingham: I thank you very much for the able manner in which the Nashville was managed after Commander Maynard was temporarily injured. McCALLA.

We are watching now close to the mouth of the harbor. Spanish men-of-war will not fight unless they have to.

HAITI AND THE NAVAHOE.

The Government Backs Down Absolutely Regarding the Fine.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, May 30.—Advices received here to-day from Port au Prince say the Haitian Government has absolutely receded from its position in the matter of the fine of $400 imposed upon the owners of the Clyde Line steamer Navahoe, on the ground that she took to the port of Miragoane three barrels of merchandise the marks on which did not exactly correspond with those on the manifest, although the correct duty was paid.

The result is due to the vigorous action of United States Minister Powell, who pronounced the fine illegal and declared that but for a technicality the manifest and the invoices were entirely regular. He thereupon notified the Haitian Government that the fine would not be paid, and that in the event of any vessel belonging to the Clyde Line being seized and held for the payment of the fine he would demand her instant release and insist upon sufficient damages from the Haitian Government to cover the loss sustained by the owners of the Clyde Line. The affair has been under discussion for nearly a year.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, May [illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—[illegible] J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room [illegible] Government [illegible]

9454—Remy vs. Robertson.
12620—Schwietering vs. Magone.
3025—Downing vs. Robertson.
11011—Toplitz vs. Robertson.
5210—Nesbit vs. Miller.
5503—Nesbit vs. Miller.
5495—Nesbit vs. Miller.
3890—Wolff vs. Robertson.
9654—Sala vs. [illegible]gone.
3881—Shaw vs. Miller.
17598—Pickhardt vs. Erhardt.
11829—Menke vs. Hedden.
11004—Graeff vs. [illegible]den.
12882—Toplitz vs. [illegible]gone.
11704—Toplitz vs. [illegible]gone.
16053—Toplitz vs. [illegible]son.
12067—Graeff vs. [illegible]gone.
12272—Lykes vs. [illegible]gone.
17530—Lestienne vs. [illegible]hardt.
17966—Lestienne vs. [illegible]hardt.
11908—Guiterman vs. Magone.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Recess until Monday, June 6.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—[illegible]han, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People ex rel. Duhune vs. Coler.
2—Roy vs. Roy.
3—Warner vs. Schneider.
4—Yellow Pine Lumber Co. vs. Hallack.
5—Butler vs. Emmett.
6—Stokes vs. Hurd.
7—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
8—Hafner vs. Kirby.
9—Koehler vs. Hughes.
10—Kalish vs. Kalish.
11—In re Wilcox.
12—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
13—Allen vs. Eastern Brewing Co.
14—Schulich vs. Bissell.
15—Barry vs. Pieuss.
16—Crimmins vs. Trinidad Mastic Roofing Co.
17—Phila Warehouse Co. vs. Roome.
18—Lehmann vs. Lehmann.
19—People ex rel. Shields vs. Scannell.
20—M. C. Boynton Co. vs. Reiss.
21—Fischer vs. Eidlitz.
22—Vail vs. United Veal & Mutton Co.
23—Emerson vs. Rodgers.
24—Beckett vs. Howard Mercantile Agency.
25—In re Wheeler.
26—Mullery vs. Lippman.
27—In re Acton Civil Polytechnic Inst.
28—Calot vs. Reilly.
29—Weiss vs. Collateral Loan Association.
30—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
31—Jay vs. Youmans.
32—Troy vs. Troy.
33—John Simons Co. vs. Valentine.
34—Lane vs. Mattison.
35—Townsend vs. Baker.
36—Ofen vs. Mutz.
37—Becker vs. Brouner.
38—In re Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church.
39—Braker vs. Dinkelspiel.
40—Rogers vs. Hamilton.
41—Quinn vs. York.
42—Post vs. Nassau.
43—Brailles vs. Lowther.
44—Smith vs. Spielman.
45—Hillyer vs. Bonfils.
46—In re Archer & Pancoast Co.
47—Levy vs. Van Wyck.
48—Boston Dental Parlors vs. Spencer.
49—In re Seligman.
50—Seldner vs. Sullivan.
51—In re Eagle Boot & Shoe Co.
52—Shipman vs. Moore.
53—In re Daly.
54—Wachter vs. Elsesser.
55—Marks vs. Silberberg.
56—People ex rel. Butman.
57—Masterton vs. [illegible] & Driver Pub. Co.
58—Shrady vs. Van Kl[illegible]
59—People, &c., vs. Marhoefer.
60—In re Empire Metal Wood Co.
61—People, &c., vs. Lawrence.
62—Abbott vs. Bulloch.
63—Sayre vs. Lillie.
64—Frank vs. Hackenberg.
65—Mumford vs. Green.
66—Lord vs. Taylor.
67—Achilles vs. York.
68—Murphy vs. Bloomingdale.
69—Murphy vs. Bloom[illegible]
70—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. Dolge.
71—Feder vs. Vreeland.
72—Gearns vs. Gearns.
73—Thorpe vs. Ryerson.
74—Tronton vs. Moore.
75—Smolinsky vs. David.
76—Stearns vs. Stearns.
77—Hadden vs. Jeroloman.
78—Jacobs vs. Altman.
79—McLean vs. Widmayer.
80—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Sturtevant.
81—Matter of Sanford.
82—Matter of English Enamel Paint Co.
83—Hogencamp vs. Hogencamp.
84—Palmer vs. E. P. Bailey & Co.
85—Franklin Bank Note Co. vs. Mackey.
86—Reynolds vs. Clarkson & Pell.
87—Blakely vs. Christianer.
88—Sarasohn vs. Milen.
89—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
90—Roche vs. Horan.
91—Walter vs. F. E. McAllister Co.
92—Bissell vs. Bissell.
93—Mayer vs. Mayer.
94—Walker vs. Adair.
95—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Ellin.
96—Mats vs. Mats.
97—In re M. A. Connelly & Co.
98—In re Kearney.
99—Hatch vs. O'Connor.
100—Polanskey vs. Goldman.
101—People, &c., vs. Defano.
102—In re Consumers' Hygienic Ice Mfg. Co.
103—In re Sexton.
104—Schiffer vs. Jeffery.
105—Forsch vs. same.
106—Meidling vs. N. Y. & Sea Beach R. R.
107—Euessen vs. Euessen.
108—Bowen vs. Bowen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Wednesday, June 1.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Charles Fossing.
2—Charles H. Bennkhorst.
3—Margaretha Weber.
4—Thomas Arden.
5—Bridget Moran.
6—Victor Durant.
7—Bridget Campbell.
8—Frederick Kessler.
9—Thomas E. McCrorey.
10—Howard De F. Earle.
11—Daniel D. Westervelt.
12—Nathan D. Morgan.
13—William C. Giles.
14—Alexander S. Hunter.
15—Forest Delaney.
16—Jacob Koch.
17—H. J. Newton.
18—Sarah Jewett.
19—Doris Kohlmann.
20—George W. Cass.
21—August Lacher.
22—Mary O'Reilly.
23—José Menendez.
24—Charles Fossing.
25—Susan N. Carter.
26—Martin Yonhey.
27—Nathan D. Morgan.
28—Jacob Schwarz.
29—Adolph Reichter.
30—H. C. Yale.
31—Antonio Aiello.
32—James Harper.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—
Lawrence Mead,
Christian Hanfeld,
Elise Elwers,
Karl Witzel,
William D. Ryder,
Charles F. Winthrop.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.
1382—Contested will of Annie Sutherland.

CITY COURT—General Term—Conlan, P. J., Schuchman and Olcott, JJ.—Held on top floor, (Chambers Street side,) 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.) Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from orders.
1—Villas vs. Stern.
2—Brian vs. Williams.
3—Schwartz vs. Wolfrath.
4—Sieferman vs. same.
5—Freedman vs. Dobson.
6—Brower vs. Shaw.
7—Rosenberg vs. McDonald.
8—Marco vs. Bird.
9—Havlin vs. Krulish.
10—Davis vs. Solomon.
11—Stransky vs. Welchman.
12—Schweit vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Hudson vs. Tarlton.
15—Gray vs. Ashley.
Appeals from judgments.
1—Swift vs. McNamara.
2—Nathan vs. Smith.
3—Schmohl vs. O'Brien.
4—Hutkoff vs. Herter.
5—Roch vs. London.
6—Miller vs. Stern.
7—Lewis vs. Van Horn.
8—Strauss vs. Russell.
9—Hafner vs. Kirby.
10—Harding vs. Jenkins.
11—Freedman vs. Consolidated Traction Co.
12—Goddard vs. Schmoll.
13—Silverman vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
14—Simons vs. Martin & Gibson Mfg. Co.
15—Goodwin vs. Cobb.
16—Hess vs. Allen.
Motions.
1—Quon Kee vs. Hip Sing Tong Society.
2—Bielsky vs. Bernstein.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at [illegible] A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.

1—Joseph Robinson.
2—Christopher H. G. Marschumdt, Leopold Hibbe, Morris Schwartz.
3—Herman Harris.
4—Henry Johnson.
5—T. Heatherington, William Mahar.
Pleadings.
1—Harris Fordinsky, Charles H. Montgomery.
2—Asher S. Kaufman.
3—John Kelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV. adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Alice Bevan vs. Peter J. Hagan—William H. Bell.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Augusta A. Roby vs. John Alfred Johnson—William M. Lawrence.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

Calendar for Tuesday.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Patience C. Logan, Wilhelmine Hein, Clarissa A. Titus, Christiana Bungert, Anna Salaman, Maria C. Oist, Mary Gilmore, Honora Dunne, Margaretha Stromberger, Edward Werry, Edward P. Baright, J. F. Rediessen, Louise F. Kelaiber, Johannah Kenney, William S. Constant, Charles Pfuller, William A. Sutliffe, Sophie Henckler, Catharine Frank, Margaret Ralph, Jane Spencer.
The accounting of Herman Kornahrens, Nancy E. Palmer.
The estates of Annie M. Wheeler, Catharine E. Carberry, and Annie M. Wheeler.
The revised probate of Honora Dunne.
Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 89—Will of Bridget Folen.

Says She Was Assaulted.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 30.—Mrs. Harriet Delanoy, a boarding house keeper of Main Street, reported to the police late last night that she had been gagged, bound, and assaulted by a strange man whom she admitted to her rooms last night because he wanted something to eat. No one in the house heard any disturbance, and Mrs. Delanoy says she was overpowered so quickly she did not have time to cry out. Chief Nossiter has been investigating all day, but has failed to obtain any clue, and there is no immediate prospect of an arrest.

BERKELEY OVAL CYCLING

Fashionably Dressed Throng Cheers Amateur Favorites in the City Clubs' Races.

FRENCH TANDEM IS FAST

Gougols and Lamberjack in the Only Professional Event Defeat the American Champion Tandem Team—Mayor Van Wyck Wheels to the Grounds.

From the great number of stylish costumes and the generally well-dressed appearance of the spectators, it seemed as if the first annual race meet of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon had been selected as the most fashionable cycle meeting of the generous number run off at the same time in and around this city. As the card was largely amateur sport, much of the accustomed following of race meets was absent, and those in evidence seemed well acquainted with one or another of the racers. Delegations from the cycle clubs in the association occupied special sections, which had been adorned with club colors, and were filled with enthusiastic wheelmen and wheelwomen. The attendance was about 2,500.

Threatening rain may have kept many away from the meet, but the long continued moisture had brightened the infield and the surrounding landscape into the vividest green, making a picturesque framing for the scene of the contests. The new 8⅓-lap board track, used for the first time for an all-cycle meet of importance was in fine condition, and once the racers were started appeared very satisfactory. It was banked so high on the turns that several of the men in handicap events found difficulty in sticking on it long enough to be pushed off. Several spills occurred, but they were due rather to individual carelessness than to the fault of the track. No one was badly hurt, although two wheels were damaged almost beyond repair.

Mayor Van Wyck Appears.

Mayor Van Wyck and a party, in which were Mrs. John C. Hertle and Miss Hertle, wife and daughter of the Commissioner of Accounts, and others, were among the spectators. His Honor had ridden to the grounds on a bicycle, and was attired in a neat cycling costume of gray, with unobtrusive gray stockings, a soft black tie in a loose knot, after the most approved ideas of comfort, and wore a cap of Scotch plaid, as unassuming as his coat. After the races began, he crossed into the field, shook hands cordially with the officials, and drank lemon pop with considerable gayety while perched on an upturned hurdle. An awkward vendor of soft drinks uncorked some pop prematurely, and spattered his Honor, but Mr. Van Wyck laughed at the incident, and drank another bottle. For over an hour the Chief Executive remained chatting with the wheelmen, who attempted to persuade him that cyclists were not so bad as painted. Considering the general opinion that the official head of city was not overfond of wheelmen, his Honor's evident enjoyment of the afternoon was highly pleasing to the cyclists.

Irwin A. Powell's excellent spurting and his customary shrewd jockeying for position, won him two races, and stamped his work as a feature of the day. Almost equally good, was the spirit and endurance of Oscar V. Babcock, who took a second alone, and on a tandem helped to gain a first. Harry Bedell also won much applause from his fast riding and wary manoeuvring.

Novices' Handicap Unsatisfactory.

Opening the programme was a handicap for novices, said to be the first race of the kind ever run in this country. Judging from the unsatisfactory way it was contested yesterday it will not ofter be repeated. Most of the riders started out as if each man was on scratch, and their efforts were somewhat ludicrous. Entries were so numerous that seven heats were run to qualify for the final, which was captured by F. Seward, a New York pedaler. The appearance of M. T. Dove, a colored amateur frequently seen on the track, in the novice event created some amusement, but Dove claimed he had never won a place in spite of his many efforts, and he could not be debarred. He won his heat, but missed the finals broadly. He figured later with some vim in other events, but after leading others into the stretch was invariably passed before the tape was reached.

Gougolz and Lamberjack, the French champion tandem team, easily defeated Sager and Swanborough, American champions, in an unlimited tandem pursuit race. On the first start the chain of the French team's machine broke, but after receiving a good send-off they gained nearly fifty yards in the first mile. Their subsequent riding was a trifle less speedy, but they overtook their opponents in less than four miles. In the first two miles they made—unpaced, of course—the remarkably fast time of 4:05, and their time for three and three-quarters miles was almost as good—7:25. This was the only professional contest on the card, and it provoked great enthusiasm. Many agreed to what has frequently been asserted, that the French couple is the fastest tandem team in the world.

Inter-club Team Race.

An inter-club team pursuit race was an interesting event. Teams representing the Harlem Wheelmen, the Bowling Green Wheelmen, the Pierce Wheelmen, and the Yorkville Wheelmen participated. Each contestant, when overtaken by the member of an opposing team, dropped out. R. H. Zahn proved too slow for William Frank, his team mate on the Yorkville two, and was the first man passed, Nolan of the Pierce team forging ahead of him. E. C. Downes of the Bowling Green Wheelmen was not fast enough for George J. Atwell, his mate, and Frank of the Yorkvilles soon passed him. W. J. White of the Pierce team was then forced off by Babcock and Bedell, the Harlem team. The remaining men began to bunch, Atwell leading, with Frank second. Frank then spurted ahead of Atwell, and only a few seconds later was himself passed by the Harlem pair, who thus won the race. About two and one-third miles were run in 5:12.

The summaries follow:

One-Mile Novice, Handicap, Amateur.—Seven Heats—Final heat won by F. Seward, New York; second, G. J. Atwell, New York; third, H. J. Sedley, New York. Time—2:25 4-5.

One-Mile, Scratch, Amateur.—Three Heats—First heat won by John S. Williams, New York A. C.; second, George Cameron, Riverside Wheelmen; third, Henry McGue, New York. Time—2:38 4-5. Second Heat—Won by C. C. F. Schwartz, New York A. C., in 2:47. Thrown out for exceeding time limit. When run again, won by same, second, Stanley Godfrey, Pierce Wheelmen; third, G. C. Schreiver, Riverside Wheelmen. Time—2:30 1-5. Third Heat—Won by Irwin A. Powell, New York A. C.; second, H. Y. Bedell, Harlem Wheelmen; third, F. J. Young, New York. Time—2:22 2-5. Final heat won by I. A. Powell; second, H. Y. Bedell; third, J. S. Williams. Time—2:30.

International Unlimited Pursuit Match Race Between American and French Champion Tandem Teams.—Teams: Gougols and Lamberjack, France; Sager and Swanborough, America. Won by Gougols and Lamberjack in 3¾ miles. Time—7:25.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Four Heats—First heat won by O. V. Babcock, New York, scratch; second, A. Weising, New York, 175 yards; third, R. Blaiskee, 200 yards. Time—4:58. Second heat won by I. A. Powell, New York, scratch; second, George Durrant, New York, 50 yards; third, George G. Cameron, New York, 150 yards. Time—4:58 4-5. Third heat won by H. Y. Bedell, New York, 10 yards; second, J. S. Williams, New York, 10 yards; third, T. J. [illegible], New York, 100 yards. Time—5:03. Fourth Heat—Won by P. Bonner, New York, 80 yards; second, C. C. F. Schwartz, New York, 90 yards; third, M. T. Dove, New York, 150 yards. Time—5:05 1-5. Final heat won by I. A. Powell; second, O. V. Babcock; third, J. T. Williams. Time—4:54 1-5.

Interclub Team Pursuit Race, Amateur.—Won by Harlem Wheelmen team—O. V. Babcock and H. Y. Bedell; second, Yorkville Wheelmen team—William Frank and R. H. Zahn. Distance, 2 miles 1 lap. Time—5:12.

One-Mile Tandem, Handicap, Amateur.—Two Heats—Final heat won by H. Sedley and E. J. White, Bensonhurst, 80 yards; second, W. J. White and Ed. Nolan, New York, 90 yards; third, D. J. Grosvenor and F. Averling, New York, 80 yards. Time—2:07 1-5.

Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen, acted as referee, with occasional hints from "Uncle Jerry," as Albert Mott, the Racing Board Chairman, is called, who came from Baltimore for the occasion. Other officials comprised some of the best-known wheelmen's friends in this city. Among them were City Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., President of the [illegible] Clubs; [illegible] Belding, Jr., [illegible] New York State Division, L. A. W.; [illegible] W. Stimson, Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island; timers, George R. Mosely, Morris Wheelmen; M. E. Fredderich, Harlem Wheelmen; J. T. Delaney, Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island; Sydney B. Bowman, Century Wheelmen; Robert B. Morrison, Harlem Wheelmen. Scorers, Adolph Stahl, Harlem Wheelmen; J. H. Goodwin, Century Wheelmen; Arthur S. Taylor, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen; Edward R. Ryder, Pierce Wheelmen, and Clerk of Course, Charles Weeks, Riverside Wheelmen.

THE IRVINGTON-MILLBURN RACE

John McCarthy, Jr., of Belleville the Winner—R. M. Alexander, Hartford, First Time Prize.

NEWARK, N. J., May 30.—The Irvington-Millburn race over the usual course to-day drew a crowd of 25,000 people. The course was in excellent condition. It was exactly 11:30 o'clock when the first men were sent off. These had a handicap of seven minutes. From that, the handicappers graded down to fifteen seconds, with but four men on scratch. They were F. Alton Clarke, Waterbury Wheelmen's Club; R. R. Tracy, Norwich, Conn.; James R. Harrison, Passaic Falls Wheelmen, and R. M. Alexander, Hartford, Conn. Of the 132 entries only sixteen were scratched, and a fine field of starters lined up at the word of the starter, A. Chamberlain, W. R. C. The men were sent off without delay, and the crowd settled back for a breathing spell. It was not for long, however. Soon a cloud of dust in the distance proclaimed the early finish of the first five miles, and John King of Newark, seven minutes, was the first man to cross the line, in 14:43. Alexander was the first scratch man to appear. His time was 13:35.

At this point a horse driven by a young man with a woman companion came directly across the tape, and a number of riders coming at full speed were knocked over, and two of them badly hurt.

Meanwhile the second lap was nearing completion, and soon King again same in sight in the lead, at 29:17. Alexander was once more the first scratch man, in 27:15. On the third time around a bad spill resulted, and ten or twelve men went down in a bunch. Bird of the Belleville Wheelmen was badly cut, and David Jenkins of Newark mourns his wheel, which was almost completely demolished.

King led again on the finish of the fifteen miles. His time was 44:51, and it was evident that he had ridden himself out. Tracy was the scratch man in advance this time, with 41:49 to his credit. Baldwin of Bloomfield showed up in front on the fourth lap, in 59:41. He was followed closely by Alexander, in 55:40, who again led the scratch men.

John McCarthy, Jr., of Belleville, six minutes, won; time, 1:17:12. Baldwin of Bloomfield, five and a half minutes, finished right on McCarthy's wheel, and Withington of Passaic Falls, five minutes, was third. Following them were Omara of Hartford, Conn., thirty seconds; Alexander of Hartford, Conn., scratch; Peer of Hartford, two and a half minutes; Neary of Belleville, five minutes; Higgins of Jersey City Heights, seven minutes, and Warren of Harrison, N. J., six minutes' handicap. The first time prize went to R. M. Alexander of Hartford, who rode the distance in 1:10:03.

AMBROSE PARK CYCLING.

The Electric Triplet Did Not Work and an Angry Crowd Was Quieted with Difficulty.

Jimmy Michael's ride behind an electric triplet had been announced as the feature of a race meet at Ambrose Park, under the auspices of the National Cycledrome, yesterday afternoon, but the 5,000 spectators present were doomed to partial disappointment. Michael appeared and rode gamely, but it was not behind motor pace. An electric triplet was brought upon the track, and the Jallu brothers, riders of the "infernal," as the motor pace is called, on many a French track, mounted. They rode only a few laps, and then announced that the wheel was not in readiness for a long ride. The crowd hooted and howled and cries of "fake" and "hippodrome" were heard.

The tumult only subsided when Michael began his ride, which was for five miles, behind human pace. Picking his pacers up cleverly, and running in his old-time form, the little Welshman so thoroughly diverted attention to his performance that quiet was restored. He finished the five miles in 10:46 4-5. Many spectators expressed remarks uncomplimentary to the management thereafter, but no demonstration followed.

The mile match race between Boulay and Goodman showed the Frenchman's supremacy at any kind of cycle racing. The first heat was on the American plan of one man pacing both riders. Boulay simply caught the pace, hung on, and when the pace quit spurted so fast that Goodman could not overtake him. In the second heat, which was unpaced, Boulay ran ahead from the start, and maintained so swift a clip that Goodman was nearly two lengths behind him at the finish.

In the mile professional handicap, loafing through the first two laps spoiled what should have been an attractive event. When the spurt for the tape came the men had not obtained positions, and the finish was ragged. G. I. Kraemer of Chicago was first in, with E. De Martini of Brooklyn second, followed by "Jack" Robertson, the Englishman, with R. Cavally, Boulay's countryman, in fourth place.

The summaries:

Quarter-Mile Dash (professional)—First heat won by Leon Boulay, France; E. De Martini, Brooklyn, second, and J. S. Johnson, Worchester, third. Time—0:35. Second heat won by J. Robertson, England; F. F. Goodman, New York, second, and G. T. Kreamer, Chicago, third. Time—0:34. Final heat won by Leon Boulay, France; J. Robertson, England, second; G. T. Kraemer third. Time—0:34 1-5.

Half-Mile Handicap (amateur)—First heat won by W. P. Kuchen, Andrea Wheelmen; C. A. Neill, Brooklyn, second; F. Gohde, Riverside Wheelmen, third. Time—1:03 1-5. Second heat won by P. J. Van Cott, New York; J. Flieger, New York, second; W. W. Staylor, Elizabeth, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Final heat won by J. Flieger, (15 yards;) C. A. Neill (35 yards) second, W. P. Kuchen (15 yards) third. Time—1:03 1-5.

Match Race, One Mile, Single Pace—Goodman and Boulay. First heat won by Boulay. Time—2:52 1-5. Second heat won by Boulay. Time—3:02 4-5.

Exhibition Race (paced)—By J. S. Schroeder. Time—3:05 1-5.

One Mile Handicap (professional)—Won by G. T. Kraemer, Chicago, (90 yards;) E. De Martini, Brooklyn, (80 yards,) second; J. Robertson, England, (scratch,) third. Time—2:08.

Jimmy Michael against time, (5 miles,) human pacemakers. Time—10:46 4-5.

SUBURBAN LOTS AT AUCTION.

Property Near West Farms and in Flatlands Sells Quickly at Good Prices.

Clearing skies contributed much to the success of yesterday's suburban real estate events. At the sales of William M. Ryan and the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, large crowds were present, and the bidding and prices were fully up to expectations.

At the sale of the Mapes estate property, near West Farms, by Auctioneer Ryan, forty-two lots were knocked down. Prices varied considerably with location, but for the best lots $500 each was paid, and the proceeds of the sale were in the neighborhood of $20,000. One cottage, with lot, was sold for $2,800.

Fully 1,000 people assembled at the tent of the Johnson Company, on the Bergen estate, near Flatbush Avenue and King's Highway, Brooklyn. Refreshments and music put the crowd in good humor, and when, at 1:30 o'clock, it was announced that the sale would begin, the refreshment tent was deserted and the open barouche from the rear seat of which Auctioneer Johnson conducted proceedings became the centre of attraction.

As the sale progressed the carriage moved about from one part of the tract to another, followed by the crowd, and took its stand in front of the particular property being sold. Bidding was of the liveliest kind, and before 6 o'clock the entire offering of 515 lots had been sold. Liberal privileges were extended to bidders, and it was not unusual for buyers to take five or ten additional lots at the same figure, and in some instances fifteen or twenty. The total amount realized was about $105,000. The highest price of the sale—$800—was paid for a triangular plot 58 by 42 by 71 at the southeast corner of Flatbush Avenue and East Thirty-seventh Street. Full lots, 20 by 100, on Flatbush Avenue, ranged in price from $440 to $590. On Avenues K and L the average figure was $250, and on the streets the bids varied from $112 up to $255 for lots on East Thirty-seventh Street, near Flatbush Avenue. Small gores near the westerly border of the property were sold in blocks of ten at $75 a lot. Among the buyers who took a number of lots were Cornelius Donnellon, Louis Miller, John H. Parry, Melvil Brown, and F. W. Holman.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE.
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOTELS.

THE SCHUYLER,
A NEW HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
59 and 61 West 45th st., between 5th and 6th aves.

Apartments consist of vestibule and two or three rooms and bathroom; or five rooms and two baths. All rooms, including bathrooms, have outside light and air—no dark or court rooms. Improvements have been installed that are not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city—such as long-distance telephone, steel safe, refrigerator, running ice water and unusually abundant closet room. All water used in building is filtered. Apartments engaged now will be decorated to suit tenants. Apartments can be seen every day between 12 and 4 o'clock. Plans and information at THE IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, owner, 1183 Broadway, corner 28th St., or A. W. EAGER, Manager, 220 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer, Supreme Court Partition Sale.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.
Will sell at Auction
The following choice investment properties,
Under direction of John A. Straley, Esq., Referee,
Thursday, June 9th, at noon,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Nos. 326-327 West St., near Charlton St.
Nos. 178-180-182 & 184 3d Ave., Cor. 17th St.
No. 475 3d Ave., near 32d Street.
229-231-233-235 & 239 W. 50th St., n'r B'way.
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, Esq., Plaintiff's Atty., No. 229 Broadway.
Messrs. JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Defendant, 6 and 8 Centre St.
For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, 111 Broadway, Room B. Telephone, 2,481 Cortlandt.

SPLENDID SUMMER RESIDENCE SITE FOR SALE.

A superb location being part of the estate known as the Maxwell estate, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, in Upper Nyack, N. Y., commanding an extended view up and down the river, is to be sold at public auction on May 31st, 1898, at 12 o'clock, by Andrew X. Fallon, referee. The sale is to be held on that part of the premises which is situated between the Hudson River on the east and Broadway on the west, and between the lands now or late of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, on the north, and William H. Rose on the south. The land is to be sold in three separate parcels, the first being approximately 471 feet by 744 feet, the second consisting of wood and mountain land, containing approximately 12 acres, and the third containing approximately 6 acres of land. Further details will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

ANDREW X. FALLON, Referee.

HERBERT PARSONS,
Attorney for the Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY.—Large, modern house, near station; also apartments and business offices; all improvements. Send for illustrated circular to MACY & DONALDSON, Nutley, N. J.

SUMMONSES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—THOMAS PATON, plaintiff, against JAMES SEYMOUR SCOTT, defendant. Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., April 25th, 1898.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of forty-eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, and with costs of this action.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, James Seymour Scott: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin L. Stover, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated N. Y., May 19th, 1898.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM P. DIXON, plaintiff, against ESTHER COCHRANE and ELLEN DYSON, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 9th day of March, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Esther Cochrane: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2nd day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of May, 1898.—Dated May 3, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my3-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 556 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-1aw6mTu

SHORTILL, MARGARET EMMA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles M. Brennan, Mary E. Kane, Margaret Rogers, Hannah L. Provost, Adelaide B. Hart, Josephine C. Meehan, Caroline G. Fessenden, Michael E. O'Connor, Agnes McCabe, Joseph O'Connor, Margaret A. O'Connor, and Charles O'Connor, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET EMMA SHORTILL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah Jones of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 9th, 1886, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Emma Shortill, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES A. DEERING, Attorney for petitioner, 15 Wall St., New York City. ap19-1aw7wTu

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART II., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1898.—Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—Supreme Court.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the DIAMOND TRUCK AND CAR GEAR COMPANY.

On reading the petition of Charles M. Preston, T. Beekman Westbrook, and Fred H. Parker, as Directors of the Diamond Truck & Car Gear Company, and a majority of the Directors thereof, a business corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at the City of New York, which petition is dated March 25th, 1898, and schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by petitioners the 25th day of March, 1898, and on motion of Brinnier & Newcomb, attorneys for petitioners, no one appearing in opposition thereto:

Ordered, That all persons interested in such corporation show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of New York on the 6th day of July, 1898, at the opening of court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the 6th day of July, 1898, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New York, where this order is entered.—Enter in New York County.

Enter, R. A. P., J. S. C.

BRINNIER & NEWCOMB, Attorneys for Petitioners, office and Post Office address, 53 John Street, Kingston, N. Y. my31-1aw6wTu

BERNHARD, MAX.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 6th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all of the creditors and persons having claims against MAX BERNHARD, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before July 25th, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Max Bernhard, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Room 403, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. —Dated New York, May 6, 1898. JOHN JOSEPHSON, Assignee. MAX D. JOSEPHSON and MAYER C. GOLDMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. May10-1aw6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York by the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, of New York City, under the provisions of Section 59 of the Railroad Law for the certificate required under said section that the provisions of the section have been complied with and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of its railroad, which railroad is to be fifteen hundred feet in length, or thereabouts, upon the Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue, with one of its termini at the intersection of the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue and King's Bridge Road, and the other at the intersection of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said application will be held by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, (Parlor D R.) New York City, on Thursday, June 23, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated the 6th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the SHEVILL, BOWLBY & SHEVILL COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 46 Dey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, its duly appointed Assignee, for the benefit of creditors, having a place for transacting business at No. 1 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated May 9th, 1898. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Assignee. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. May10-1aw6wTu

IRELAND, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, on the 2nd day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against JOHN IRELAND, lately doing business in the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said John Ireland for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business at No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 3, 1898. WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Assignee. ROUNDS & DILLINGHAM, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 98 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City my3-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURRT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, plaintiff, against ANNA MARIA GAFFNEY and others, defendants.

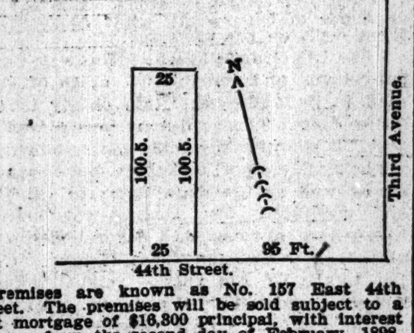
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant ninety-five feet westerly from the westerly line or side of the Third Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly line or side of Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence easterly on a line parallel with Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.



Premises are known as No. 157 East 44th Street. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $16,300 principal, with interest thereon from the second day of February, 1898, at the rate of five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and ninety-two and 50-100 dollars, ($2,692.50,) (exclusive of costs,) with interest from May 14th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is sixty dollars, with interest to be added.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

158 WEST 101ST STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ELIZA A. PRALL, plaintiff, against LUCY A. HALL et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:

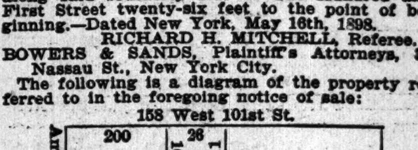
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and First Street and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches, to centre line of block; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and First Street twenty-six feet; thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and First Street twenty-six feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, May 16th, 1898.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

158 West 101st St.



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $17,929.15, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $278.20.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

my16-2aw3wM&Tu&je6

A Philadelphia gentleman suffered from nervous dyspepsia for nine years, so badly that at times he was afraid to eat anything. He concluded to try Ripans Tabules, and at once received great benefit. "They have cured me of that trembling in the chest," he says, "I can eat almost anything, have an excellent appetite and do not have a headache any more."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

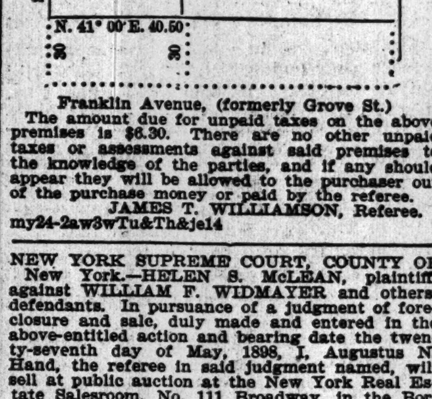
SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ANNE C. BOSWORTH, plaintiff, against MARTHA S. McLAUGHLIN, William R. McLaughlin, and Ida Virginia Tyson, as trustees named in the alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased; Walter Brower and George Moulton, executors of the said alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 19th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the 21st day of February, 1898, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of May, 1898, and an order amending the said judgment made on the 6th day of May, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 21st day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises situated in New York County, in said interlocutory judgment mentioned as amended by the order of May 6th, 1898, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and State of New York, being part of the lots known and designated by the numbers 77 and 78 on the map entitled, "Map of the Village of Fairmont, Upper Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, dated June 26th, 1850, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, White Plains," the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, is intersected by the southerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence along the southerly side of Waverly Place southeasterly 90 feet, thence southwesterly 40.5 feet, thence parallel with Waverly Place northwesterly 90 feet to a point in the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, thence along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, northeasterly 40.5 feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove St.)

The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.30. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

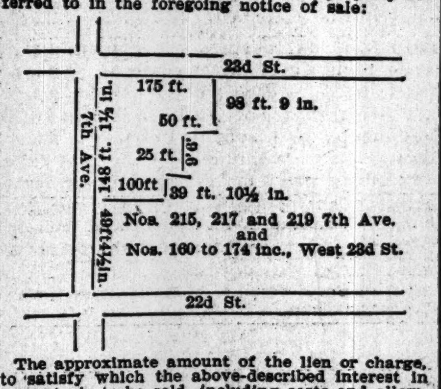
my24-2aw3wTu&Th&je14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HELEN S. McLEAN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. WIDMAYER and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898, I, Augustus N. Hand, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to all those eleven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the said easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet and six inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the estate of which George Widmayer died seized, and which he described in his will proved February 13th, 1886, as the eleven houses and lots situate, lying, and being at or near the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Also the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the proceeds of any sale of said premises under any power contained in the said will of George Widmayer. And also all the right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the rents, issues, and profits of said premises to become due during the lifetime of Johanna B. Widmayer. Subject to the payment of the proportionate share of the annuity of $6,000 per annum, which, under the will of George Widmayer, deceased, is to be paid to his widow, Johanna B. Widmayer. —Dated New York, May 28th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described interest in property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $42,780.05, with interest thereon from May 27, 1898.—Dated New York, May 28, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.

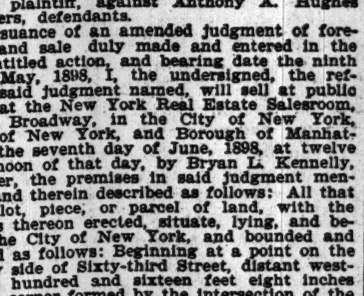
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. Frederic Kernochan, as substituted trustee of the trust created in and by the will of ALMY T. HICKS, deceased, for the benefit of Thomas Buchanan Winthrop, and remaindermen, plaintiff, against Anthony A. Hughes and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an amended judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the ninth day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of Manhattan, on the seventh day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant westerly one hundred and sixteen feet eight inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Ninth Avenue with the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; running thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre line of a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence along the centre line of the block and parallel with the northerly side of Sixty-third Street westerly eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly and again parallel with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence along the northerly side of Sixty-third Street easterly eighteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 12th, 1898.

SILAS B. BROWNELL, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

No. 113 West 63d St.



West 63d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $[illegible]018.89, (exclusive of costs;) with interest from May 5th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., is $1,060.95, with interest to be added.

SILAS B. BROWNELL, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

McCOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—NATHANIEL [illegible] OTHERS, composing the firm of [illegible] man and Company, plaintiffs, against [illegible] L. SNIFFEN AND OTHERS, defendants.

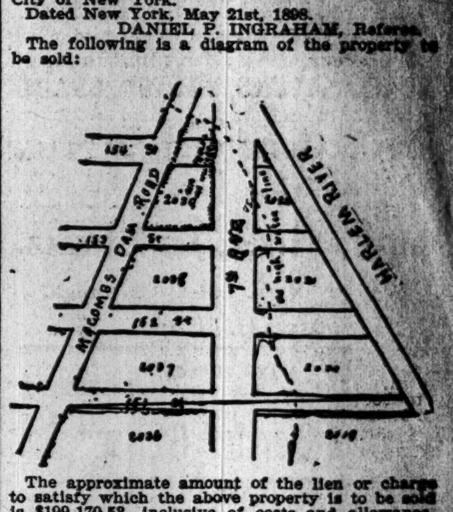
In pursuance of the judgment [illegible] and sale duly made and entered [illegible] entitled action on the 20th day of [illegible] in the office of the Clerk of the [illegible] York, I, the undersigned, the Referee [illegible] judgment named, will sell at public [illegible] the New York Real Estate Salesroom [illegible] Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan [illegible] New York, on the 16th day of June, [illegible] o'clock noon on that day, by Richard [illegible] and Company, auctioneers, the premises [illegible] judgment mentioned situate in the City [illegible] York, Borough of Manhattan, and [illegible] scribed as follows:

All the equal undivided one-third part [illegible] that certain piece or parcel of land situate [illegible] the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan [illegible] and bounded as follows: Beginning at [illegible] the southeasterly corner of One Hundred [illegible] Fifty-first Street and the road leading [illegible] McComb's Dam, now Central Bridge [illegible] thence on a diagonal line on and through [illegible] Hundred and Fifty-first Street to original [illegible] water mark or line of the Harlem River [illegible] northerly along said high-water mark [illegible] the said road, and thence southerly along the easterly line of said road to the place of beginning, excepting thereout so much of [illegible] premises as have been taken for opening [illegible] widening Seventh Avenue. And also [illegible] equal undivided one-third part of all the [illegible] under water lying between One Hundred [illegible] Fifty-first Street on the south, the exterior [illegible] along Harlem River on the east, and Seventh Avenue on the west, except the streets running through the same as granted to William H. [illegible] ence and others by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York by Deed of Grant dated Eighth (8th) November [illegible] hundred and sixty-five, together with and subject to all the covenants, conditions, and [illegible] in said deed contained. And also all the [illegible] undivided one-third part of all wharfage [illegible] age, advantages, emoluments growing or [illegible] by or from the exterior line opposite the [illegible] mentioned land. And also all the equal [illegible] vided one-third part of all the right, title [illegible] interest of the said Aaron Raymond and [illegible] to the lands lying outside the lines above [illegible] and within the fences as they now stand [illegible] for some years have stood. All of said premises heretofore described being the same premises heretofore conveyed to said Aaron Raymond [illegible] Charles E. Hastings and wife by deed dated June 24, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York March [illegible] 1887, in Liber 2,026 of Conveyances, Page [illegible] and situated in said City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan. Excepting therefrom all that plot or parcel of land included between the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and the easterly line of McComb's Dam Road. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block Numbers 2,020, 2,021, 2,022, 2,019, 2,036, 2,037, 2,038, 2,039, and 2,040 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $199,170.53, inclusive of costs and allowance, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1898, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the assessments and interest on same affecting the entire property is $47,146.00.

THE PROPERTY IS SOLD SUBJECT to a first mortgage on said undivided one-third interest, on which a balance of $75,000 of principal is due, together with interest at five per cent. on $55,000 of said amount from November 1st, 1897, and on $20,000 of said amount at six per cent. from October 1st, 1897, together with the following taxes, paid by the holder of said first mortgage, under the terms thereof, namely: On November 30th, 1896, $1,593.60; on November 30th, 1897, $1,563.97, and the interest on said amounts from said dates to the day of sale.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

my24-2aw3wTu&F&je16

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester. The premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; then eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

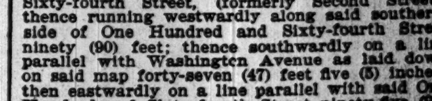
RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

164th Street.



The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $35,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage with interest as aforesaid will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

my24-2aw2wTu&F&je8

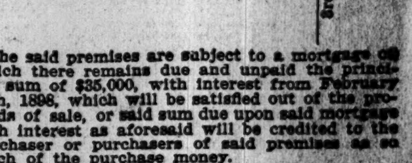
FIRST AVENUE.—Supreme Court, New York County.—AMELIA ROBISON against ISAAC LOEWENBERG and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet five and one-quarter (5¼) inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of First Avenue and Fortieth Street, and running thence westerly parallel with Fortieth Street, and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches; thence easterly parallel with Fortieth Street seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly line of First Avenue and thence northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, May 6th, 1898.

ARTHUR SMITH, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 203 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:

Fortieth Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the premises are to be sold, [illegible] cluding costs and disbursements, is $[illegible] with interest from May 6th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for [illegible] rents, and assessments thereon is [illegible] said premises will be sold subject to [illegible] gage of $10,000.00 and interest [illegible] per cent. from September 1st, [illegible]

ARTHUR [illegible]

my7-2aw3wW&Samy31

[illegible] ON FISHING

Amendments by the Last Legislature in Behalf of Angling Soon to Apply.

[illegible] SEASON OPENS JUNE 15

[illegible] Are Some Special Provisions, However, Which Modify the General Law—Restrictions on Net Fishing.

ALBANY, May 30.—The near approach of [illegible] opening of the season for black bass in this State makes timely a recital of some of the new laws affecting the sport. [illegible] wise provisions in behalf of angling [illegible] passed by the Legislature of 1898, and Gov. Black showed his interest by signing [illegible] he did other legislation protecting game and fish. The bass season opens [illegible] and closes Dec. 31, both dates inclusive. This is the general law. The [illegible] provision for Lake George and Schroon Lake, which was repealed in 1897 by the Hutton bill, was replaced by the [illegible] law of this year, and the bass season on Lake George and Schroon Lake, therefore, does not open until Aug. 1, extending to Dec. 15, both dates inclusive. [illegible] change is made by Chapter 109, Laws of 1898. There have been other changes in the laws governing the taking of bass, some of which are general in character; others only relate to localities.

The most notable changes affecting the entire State are the provisions limiting the number of fish that may be taken and their size. Thus, by Chapter 407, the law is amended by the addition of Section 111, which reads: "No person shall take, catch, kill, or possess more than twenty-four black bass of the size permitted by this article in any one day. Where two or more persons are fishing or angling from the same boat, the aggregate number of bass taken, caught, killed, or possessed by the occupants of said boat in any one day, shall not exceed thirty-six." Of this provision the Chief Game and Fish Protector wrote to Gov. Black before he approved the act: "Senate bill, No. 911, introduced by Senator [illegible] Brown, places the limit on the size of bass at ten inches instead of eight, and restricts the number that one or more persons may take in a day. This is a measure that will protect the bass very materially, and should become a law if no means are provided for the hatching of bass artificially."

To very many anglers, there may be little significance or value in an amendment of the law preventing net fishing in the waters of Lake Ontario, which has just become operative. Its effects, however, are sure to result in better fishing all through the St. Lawrence region. The amendment is to Section 132 of the fish and game law [illegible] known as Chapter 401 of the Laws of [illegible]. As amended, the section reads as follows:

"No fish shall be fished for, caught or killed in any manner or by and device, except by angling, in the waters of Lake Erie within one-half of a mile of the shores thereof, or of any of the islands therein, nor in the Cattaraugus Creek, or within five miles of the mouth thereof, or any island therein; nor in Lake Ontario within one mile of the shore or of any island therein, nor within three miles of the mouth of the Niagara River. The waters of Lake Ontario in the County of Oswego, [illegible] the northerly line of the town of [illegible] and the Jefferson County line, are [illegible] exempt from the provisions of this [illegible] Sections 110 and 111 of this act, [illegible] bass sections,) shall apply to said [illegible]. Fish taken contrary to the provisions of this section shall not be knowingly possessed. Whoever shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each violation thereof."

Fishing in Lake Ontario.

The amendment thus made in the law [illegible] merely in the removal of a few [illegible] which permitted net fishing in Lake [illegible], between Blue Rock Point, in the [illegible] of Brownville, Jefferson County, and the line between the towns of Lyme and Cape Vincent. The waters thus excluded include Chaumont Bay and two inlets called Griffin Bay and Three-[illegible]. For years after the devastating [illegible] net fishing had been prohibited elsewhere on Lake Ontario, this special portion was given over to the net fishermen. The latter flocked there in great numbers from all over the western part of the State, and did their best toward depleting the waters of everything that swam. The bay is somewhat hammer shaped, with the [illegible] jutting into the lake between two [illegible] of the mainland. Its widest arm is about eight miles long. Being well protected from winds, and being a natural feeding ground for fish, it has been resorted to by fishermen from time immemorial. [illegible]-century ago a mammoth haul was made there, which is still spoken of by the [illegible] inhabitants. A tremendous net was [illegible], and was drawn by the aid of horses and a windlass. The result was about forty barrels of yellow pike, besides a lot of other fish, like black bass, which were not then deemed worth preserving. By constant netting all the pike were taken out of the bay, as well as all the lake trout, muskallonge, and many other kinds of fish. In recent years the net fishermen have been taking out tons of black bass, pickerel, catfish, and perch, and they have been scraping the bottom of the bay so often as to destroy much of the food on which the fish were wont to feed. In spite of these raids, however, Chaumont Bay has been up to very recently one of the best, if not the very best, black bass fishing grounds in the entire State, and knowing anglers have gone there in numbers. Less than a dozen years ago, an angler from New York City [illegible] with rod and reel in one afternoon [illegible]three black bass, weighing over 100 pounds. These were caught within a few hundred feet of the shore of Point Peninsula. Many of the fish caught in the bay have been quite large, running up to four pounds in weight. An additional advantage [illegible] by the locality is the fact that because of the land-locked nature of the waters, good fishing may be had no matter [illegible] way the wind blows. During the [illegible] season, therefore, it is practicable to [illegible] every day somewhere in the bay [illegible] of the usual St. Lawrence River [illegible].

The bay is just above where the St. Lawrence River runs out of Lake Ontario, [illegible] fishermen and residents in the neighborhood contend that the fish when [illegible] the bay make their way down the river. It is stated, with much show of [illegible], that the netting of large black bass in the bay has spoiled the fishing [illegible] the river among the Thousand Islands, and the smallness of the fish [illegible] in recent years on the river seems to [illegible] this view. Last Summer the [illegible] were so thick together that it was next to impossible to run a trolling line over any [illegible] of the fishing grounds. With the [illegible] ousted, there promises to be this [illegible] remarkably fine fishing on the [illegible]. The best place for the angler is at [illegible] of Point Peninsula, which is [illegible] wagon from the railway station [illegible] Bay, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road.

[illegible] in Chaumont Bay.

[illegible] still permits, however, certain [illegible] for sturgeon, ciscoes, and the [illegible], the provision being con[illegible] section of the act: [illegible] Chaumont Bay and [illegible] in the County of Jefferson, [illegible] of the shore, between [illegible] the town of Rounsfield, and the [illegible] between the towns of Lyme and Cape Vincent, except the waters within one [illegible] of Stony Island or of the Galloup Islands, [illegible] so far excepted from the provisions of this act as to permit the taking of [illegible] nets therein from Oct. 1 to April 30, [illegible] that no net shall be set until license [illegible] has been granted by the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forest, [illegible] shall be granted, except as hereinafter provided, on the execution of a satisfactory bond to be approved by said Commissioners, conditioned for the payment to [illegible] of the State of the sum of $100 [illegible] holder of the license shall violate [illegible] provisions of this section as to [illegible] Oswego bass and muskallonge [illegible] license is in force. The license [illegible] $1 for a net, and a single license [illegible] five nets. All black and Oswego bass and muskallonge caught in nets [illegible] this section shall be immediately returned to the water alive, and [illegible] unnecessary injury. No license shall [illegible] person who shall have been [illegible] under this section or whose bond [illegible] been adjudged to be forfeited.

Except as herein provided the use of nets in said waters is hereby prohibited. Whoever shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each violation thereof."

Among other special acts affecting black bass fishing is Chapter 68, which provides as follows:

"No person shall fish for or attempt to take from the waters of Orange Lake, in the County of Orange, any black bass, at any time, from one hour after sunset of any day until one hour before sunrise of the following day. Any person who shall violate or attempt to violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of $25 for each violation, and $10 for each black bass so taken."

Another special act is Chapter 452, which provides that: "Black bass shall not be fished for, caught, killed, or possessed in Crystal Lake, town of Rensselaerville, Albany County, N. Y., within two years from the 15th day of June, 1898. Whoever shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of $25 for each violation and $10 for each bass caught, killed, or possessed in violation of this section."

Still another is found in Chapter 450 which establishes the following restrictions: "Black bass, Oswego bass, shall not be fished for, caught, killed, or possessed from the waters of the Salmon River in the town of Fort Covington, Franklin County, between the Canada line and a dam on said river known as A. Wright, or the Fort Covington Milling Company's dam, in the village of Fort Covington, or from the Saint Regis River, in the town of Bombay, Franklin County, between the Canada line and a dam in the village of Hogansburg, known as the Mills and Lantry dam, between Nov. 15 and May 1, both inclusive. Whoever shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of $25 for each violation and $10 for each bass caught or possessed contrary to the provisions of this section."

CORNERSTONE LAYING.

Archbishop Corrigan Conducts the Ceremony at the New Parochial School of St. Stephen's.

The cornerstone of the new parochial school of St. Stephen's Church in East Twenty-eighth Street. was laid yesterday morning with appropriate and impressive ceremonies. The exercises began with a solemn pentecostal mass in the church at 9 o'clock, at which Archbishop Corrigan was present, attended by his secretary, the Rev. Father Connelly. The Rev. Father Colton, pastor of St. Stephen's, and his assistant, the Rev. Father McCabe, occupied seats in the sanctuary. The Rev. Thomas F. O'Connor was the celebrant, the Rev. Joseph P. Donohue, Deacon; the Rev. Austin D. Cunnion, Sub-Deacon. The visiting clergy were the Rev. Father Courtney, the Rev. Fathers Southwell and Daly of the Carmelite Church, and the Rev. John Edwards of the Immaculate Conception of Paterson, N. J.

The Rev. Father Considine of St. Ann's Church delivered the sermon, in which he very earnestly explained the reasons why Catholics should send their children to the parochial schools.

He said that the danger lurked not only in non-Catholic textbooks, but the influence of non-Catholic educators.

"Most Catholic fathers," said he, "are hardworking people, and they have not the time to educate their children; therefore, the only place in which the children can be properly educated in the faith is in the parochial school, where they are safe from the wolves which are continually lying in wait to draw them away from the teachings of the Church."

The "wolves," he explained, are the editors of some papers, who present the most shocking details of crime, and the publishers of cheap novels.

Then he spoke of the great number of graduates from parochial schools, both young men and women, who had distinguished themselves at West Point, Annapolis, the normal school, and some of the large colleges. He pointed with pride to Chaplain Chidwick of the ill-fated Maine, who once was a pupil of a parochial school, and said that there are thousands of others in whose hearts the true spirit of patriotism lives, and who are ready to fight and die for this country.

During the ceremony of laying the cornerstone, which was done by Archbishop Corrigan, and at which the clergy and one hundred members of St. Stephen's Holy Name Society took part, the children sang the hymn to St. Stephen and "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name."

In the cornerstone was placed the Book of the Consecration of the Church, the history of the school to the present time, the names of President McKinley, Gov. Black, Mayor Van Wyck, the clergy of St. Stephen's, the sisters in the school, coins of the present time, a portrait of Archbishop Corrigan, pamphlets and papers.

The new school will have a frontage of ninety-five feet, and will be sixty feet deep. The front will be of Indiana limestone, and the building complete is to cost $100,000. Of this amount $20,000 had been raised up to yesterday.

THE FARACE MURDER.

The Seven Suspects Discharged in Court and All of Them Rearrested.

The seven Italians arrested in connection with the murder of Vincent Farace, who was killed in front of 207 East Forty-seventh Street, were discharged by Magistrate Kudlich in the West Side Police Court, much to the indignation of Deputy Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly. The Italians were all arrested again immediately, and taken before Coroner Fitzpatrick. All of them denied at first that they knew anything about Farace's death, but they later admitted that they were present when he was killed. They said, however, that they did not know who killed him.

The following were committed to the Tombs: Joseph Bondio and his mother, Mariano of 316 East Fifty-ninth Street; Joseph Polinsano and John Messaio of 310 East Forty-fifth Street, and Pietro Geglio of 837 Second Avenue. The other two prisoners, Louis Marino and his son, Ferdinand, of 872 Second Avenue, were released in $100 bail each.

INSTRUCTION.

Princeton University Examinations 1898.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of all departments of Princeton University will be held in the City of New York, under the direction of Professor H. D. Thompson, Ph. D., of Princeton, on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 16 AND 17, 1898, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Lecture Room of the NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL on the 8TH FLOOR OF THE EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.

Students intending to enter the Freshman Class one year later may pass at this time a preliminary examination covering a portion of the entrance requirements.

A PRIZE OF $100 will be given by THE PRINCETON CLUB OF NEW YORK to the applicant who at such time and place shall pass the best full entrance examination to the Academic Freshman Class, the prize to be paid after matriculation.

For catalogues, examination papers, and further information apply to

TRACY H. HARRIS, '86, 45 Cedar St.
GEORGE WM. BURLEIGH, '92, 11 William St.
FREDERICK W. STEELE, '93, 111 Broadway.
ANDREW C. IMBRIE, '95, 18 Vesey St., or to
Prof. WILLIAM LIBBEY, '77, Princeton, N. J.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.
University College.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS
will be held Thursday, Friday, Monday, and Tuesday, June 2, 3, 6 and 7, in LANGUAGE HALL, UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, beginning at 9 A. M.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS,
116th St., Amsterdam Av., to the Boulevard.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS,
beginning each day at 9:30 A. M. COLUMBIA COLLEGE, June 9-11 and 13. SCHOOLS OF MINES, CHEMISTRY, ENGINEERING, and ARCHITECTURE, June 9-11 and 13-15.
SETH LOW, LL. D., President.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
109 WEST 54TH ST. 669 MADISON AV.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships June 3d and 4th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 33d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address R. S., Box 131 Times.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with private baths; also hall rooms; board optional; references required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid in private family; willing to assist with other work. Call, present employer's, 77 Clinton Place.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and to assist with other work. Apply, Tuesday or Wednesday, at present employer's, 7 East 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or laundry work; best city reference. Call, two days, at present employer's, 150 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place her chambermaid, who is competent; able to do plain sewing or assist waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, 116 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; best references. 14 East 33d St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a middle-aged refined lady, speaking English and German, as companion; knowledge of housekeeping; understands all kinds of sewing; or any position of trust. 24 West 38th St., present employer's.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as competent cook and laundress in small American family; three years' personal reference from last employer. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young girl as plain cook, laundress, or general houseworker in a private family; is neat and willing; best city references. 146 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; highest references. Can be seen, between 11 and 12 o'clock, two days, at 804 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best reference; no objection to country. 205 East 124th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in all branches; best of city references. 771 Madison Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a nursery governess; North German, from Hanover; take full charge of children; teaches German and kindergarten; best references. Fraulein, Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl, just landed, to do light housework. Mrs. Sullivan, 141 West 60th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 31 East 36th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a thoroughly competent French maid, hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; highest city references. Duchene, Box 301 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable English girl as maid and seamstress, or take charge of children; has also waited on invalid. Call, Tuesday or Wednesday, at 36 West 10th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. 292 3d Av., ring once.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress. Call, at present employer's, 127 East 40th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or ATTENDANT.—By a reliable English Protestant as child's nurse or attendant to elderly lady. Can be seen at present employer's, 51 West 38th St., on Tuesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

NURSE.—By a well recommended and competent nurse to take care of an infant; doctor's reference. Mary Perkins, care of M. Gallier, 109 West 56th St.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge; understands all bottle foods; willing to live in the country; personal references. 403 West 46th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, capable young woman as nurse to children; first-class city references. D. A. F., 250 West 33d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and all kinds of family sewing; in city or country. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house for the Summer wishes to find a place for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, at present employer's, 10 East 54th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can fill butler's place; city reference. 54 East 25th St., from 10 to 6.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a competent waitress; disengaged June 1. 35 East 31st St.

WAITRESS.—Disengaged after June 1. Can be seen at present place, 31 East 62d St., 10 to 12 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—A respectable man and wife, no children, would like the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; can give the best of reference. D. N. M., Box 318, 1,269 Broadway.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly competent; family going to Europe; excellent personal references. Apply, for two days, between 10 and 12, W. Finn, 618 5th Av.

BUTLER.—First-class; willing and obliging; good long city reference. 238 East 55th St., care Gardner.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; just disengaged; good reference; city or country. French, 100 West 53d St., tailor store.

BUTLER or VALET.—Travel or otherwise; first-rate man in either capacity; English. W. B., 7 West 51st St.

BUTLER.—By a butler; family going abroad. E. M., 101 Clinton Place.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; 28; will be disengaged June 1; understands his business thoroughly; unexceptionable city or country references; any private family desirous of securing the services of such a man, please address Single, 156 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands proper care of fine horses and carriages; willing and reliable; city or country; best of city references. C., 222 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, care of furnace, lawn; can milk; good references. L., 254 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent single man; generally useful; in city or country; first-class references. Coachman, 103 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; good reference; last employer can be seen. Call, two days, Advertiser, 230 East 59th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By gardener and florist; 25 years' experience; English; no family; wife excellent buttermaker and laundress. John Wood, 149 East 26th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced, sober, reliable, willing; personal references. H., Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful man in and around private residence; good houseworker; care one horse; city or country; references. V. W., 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

UPHOLSTERER.—Mattresses renovated at residences, $1.50; two same day, $2.70; Manhattan same. Fraser, 129 Gold St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID, PARLORMAID, AND A GOOD sewer. 31 East 36th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "America's Battle for Cuba's Freedom"; official war book; tells all about Spain, Cuba, armies, navies, war, and all great commanders; graphic description of Dewey's famous victory and his complete biography; biggest book; 600 large pages; magnificently illustrated; tremendous demand; only $1.50; commission 50 per cent.; bonanza for agents; 30 days' credit; freight paid; outfit free. Write quick. The Dominion Company, Dept. 32, Chicago.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Coachman; careful driver; willing and obliging. Apply, from 9 to 12, 133 East 15th St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 ft. above sea level,
IS AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT
Combining the charms of Lake, Mountain, and Spa.
THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Opposite Hotel Earlington, will be open from June 6 to October. The Sulphur water is a specific for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, &c. Was built in 1890, and contains all the accepted European methods of treatment of the above-named diseases.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.
Modern and Complete.
FULL ORCHESTRA and CONCERTS DAILY.
ST. JAMES HOTEL.
Located in Earlington Park. Moderate rates. The above hotels will be open JUNE to OCTOBER. Waiontha Golf Club, Bicycle Oval in Earlington Park. Billiard Hall and Bowling Alleys. Finest driving and bicycle roads. For rates, information, illustrated books, &c., call or address
E. M. EARLE & SON,
New York Office, the Waldorf-Astoria.

New Jersey.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
BEAUTIFUL, RENOVATED, ENLARGED.
The season at this handsome resort will open June 4. N. Y. office Imperial Hotel. For terms address
R. T. DUNLOP.

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel and Cottages.
COTTAGES OPEN JUNE 11.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 23.
New York office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT,
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.
BENJAMIN H. YARD.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Opens June 15.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
For diagram of rooms, terms, &c., apply to Mr. FRED'K C. KING, Hoffman House, 25th St. entrance.

HUESTIS HOUSE,
South Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Open from May to November.
W. B. HUESTIS, Proprietor.

HOTEL DAVARDO,
Saratoga, Springs, N. Y. Opens June 1. Located on North Broadway; acknowledged the "Unter den Linden" of America; perfect appointments and service. Send for booklet. D. E. WING, Prop.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round. Elevator and steam heat. Rates $3 a day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
26th season; $6 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 25.

New England.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL
Grand Centre of the best drives, walks, sports, and attractions. Additional bathrooms and heating appliances, modern plumbing, perfect system of drainage, improved office foyer. U. S. Post Office, Telegraph, and Long Distance Telephone in the Hotel.
Private Cottages to rent. Golf Links. Opens July 2
AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers
Hotel Majestic, New York City.

MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.
An adjunct of MAPLEWOOD HOTEL. Many improvements, modern plumbing. Opens June 15. LEON H. CILLEY, Manager, Maplewood, N. H.

PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, Me.
Fine Yachting, Fishing, and Bicycling. Golf course close to Hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

THE MAPLEWOOD.
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
WILL OPEN MAY 28.
Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

NEWPORT, R. I.
OCEAN HOUSE, opens June 25.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
New York office at Windsor Hotel.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

EXPRESS TRAINS THIS SUMMER
TO AND FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I.
HOTEL NEW POINT.
Thirty miles from New York; OPENS JUNE 25; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Building, (Room 46,) New York, Wednesdays.

THE EDGEMERE
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
Will Open June 20th.
J. H. BRESLIN.

MONONOTTO INN FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
Opens June 15. Send for Booklet. Address
G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Pa.

Adirondacks.

THE ALGONQUIN AND COTTAGES,
On Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks.
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links.
JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

Lake George.

Hotel Woodlin, Lake George. New Modern Hotel. Tel., Telg'h, Post Office; 3 mails daily; $1.50 day, $7 week; circulars. S. H. Smith.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE
For the Summer months can be had
AT MODERATE COST
in the [illegible] of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 150 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 2 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.
J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL. Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

Nyack, N. Y.,
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES
OPEN MAY 30TH TO NOV.
28 miles from New York. Commutation $8.30 per month. Accommodates 300. Orchestra. Beautifully situated on 15 acres of grounds; 400 feet above the Hudson. W. S. MESERVE, Prop.

THE ALGONQUIN
ST. ANDREWS, CANADA.
On Passamaquoddy Bay.
The only 18-hole golf course of any Summer resort. Boating, bathing, fishing. For circulars, address HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.
THE WESTPORT INN.
Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes. MRS. O. C. DANIELL, Manager.

LAKE SIDE INN, Lake Placid, N. Y. All year round. Beautifully situated on Mirror Lake. Circulars. E. D. VIALL.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MOBILE	June 4
MASSACHUSETTS	June 11
MANITOBA	June 18
MINNEWASKA	June 25
MOHAWK	July 2

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, June 4, 1 PM	Campania, J'ne 18, 1 PM
Servia, June 7, 9 AM	Aurania, June 21, 9 AM
Etruria, June 11, 10 AM	Umbria, June 25, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot Morton St.

La Bourgogne.....June 4	La Bretagne.....June 25
La Touraine.....June 11	La Bourgogne.....July 2
La Gascogne.....June 18	La Touraine.....July 9

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, June 4, 10 A. M.
S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, June 11, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria.........June 11	Alexandra.........June 25
Boadicea.........June 18	Winifreda.........July 2

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons. SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

BELGIC, via Honolulu	June 18, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu	July 16
GAELIC, via Honolulu	July 26, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..June 20, Aug. 22, Nov. 7
EMPRESS OF CHINA..July 11, Sept. 12, Dec. 5
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Aug. 1, Oct. 10, Jan. 2
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, June 30. AORANGI, July 28.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Oneida, Tues., May 31 Pawnee, Sat., June 4
Seminole, Fri., June 3 Geo. W. Clyde, Tu., Je. 7
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N.Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., June 7, 8 A. M.
Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM | K. W. d. G., July 5, 8 AM
K. F'drich, June 21, 3 AM | Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10AM
Trave, Tu., June 28, 10AM | F'drich, July 19, [illegible] AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.........Thursday June 2, noon
Bremen.........Thursday, June 9, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. W. II., June 4, 2 PM | Kaiser W. II. July 9, 10 AM
Ems.........June 18, 9 AM | Ems.........July 23, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Patria, June 4, 4 P. M. | Pennsa., June 25, 9 AM
Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM | Palatia, July 2, 3:30 PM
TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Westernland.......June 1	Noordland.........June 15
Kensington.........June 8	Friesland.........June 22
*Berlin.........June 11	*Chester.........June 25

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, June 1, Noon	Germanic, June 22, Noon
Britannic, June 8, Noon	Teutonic, June 29, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon	Britannic, July 6, Noon
Cymric, June 21, 6 AM	Majestic, July 13, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock twin screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
City of Rome, June 4, at 4 P. M., and July 2.

Furnessia, June 18, Noon	Anchoria, July 9, Noon
Ethiopia, June 25, Noon	Furnessia, July 16, noon

Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily —24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo, 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Toronto.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

8.45 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily —Sleeping car only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road, Cape Vincent, and Clayton.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway; 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A.M., *1:45 P.M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., ‡8:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. trains for Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS. *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:00, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week-days and 7:40 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week-days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week-days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 4:50, 11:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, [illegible] 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50, P. M., 12:05 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after May 29, 1898.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30, to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 3:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night, Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturday only,) 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 3:45 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON,
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.
Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:05, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.
*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.
*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.
*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.
*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.
*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for [illegible] hamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to [illegible]
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail [illegible] Solid train to Chicago via [illegible] Cleveland [illegible] A. M. Chicago [illegible] Sleepers to [illegible] Cleveland, [illegible] Dining Car [illegible]
7:30 P. M. [illegible] Express [illegible] Bradford [illegible] Cleveland [illegible] Cleveland [illegible] Chicago [illegible]
8:45 P. M. [illegible] Chicago [illegible] Hornellsville, [illegible] and Cincinnati [illegible] Car.
Tickets, [illegible] modations [illegible] 401 [illegible] way, 12 [illegible] 125th St., [illegible] New York; [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible] City Station [illegible]

DECORATION DAY PARADE

An Unusually Large Grand Army Display Evokes Popular Enthusiasm in Fifth Avenue.

MANY INTERESTING FEATURES

The Veterans Are Reviewed by Gen. Gobin and Mayor Van Wyck—Exercises at Graves and Statues and at Grant's Tomb.

Many years have passed since a Decoration Day parade in this city aroused so much patriotic enthusiasm as marked the movement of the column of Grand Army veterans and auxiliary organizations down Fifth Avenue yesterday. Probably not since their homecoming from the war, "back in the sixties," have these veterans heard such lusty cheers for their tattered flags as they heard on this march down the flag-bordered avenue. From the starting point, at Forty-first Street, down to the finish, at the Washington Arch, the sidewalks, doorsteps, and available windows were filled with spectators, and in Madison Square there was an enthusiastic congestion of cheering and flag-waving humanity.

The bugle call which started the parade sounded at about 10:15 o'clock, and at that signal Grand Marshal William E. Van Wyck, with his staff, turned into Fifth Avenue from Forty-first Street. A detail of mounted police clattered on ahead, and immediately preceding the Grand Marshal was his escort of honor, Squadron A, Cadet Corps, Capt. Malcolm B. Faille commanding. As the head of the line moved down the avenue a rousing cheer went up, and score of flags, large and small, were waved from adjacent doorsteps and windows. Two immense flags hung from the upper windows of Frederick Vanderbilt's residence, at Fortieth Street, and the Fifth Avenue windows of the Union League Clubhouse on the corner below were draped with the National colors.

Most of the householders on the avenue permitted the public free access to their high steps and balconies, and not a foot of accessible elevated space was vacant. The open windows of the various clubhouses were filled with members, many of whom waved flags as the marching column passed. The Fifth Avenue end of the Manhattan Clubhouse, at Thirty-fourth Street, was almost completely covered with flags. The Waldorf-Astoria, too, presented an animated sight, with its liberal display of bunting and clusters of gayly attired young women in the windows and on the balconies.

The Reviewing Party.

Two capacious stands for spectators stood at the upper end of Madison Square, and both were crowded, the display of bright-colored millinery being particularly imposing. The official reviewing party occupied a canopied booth in the front part of the stand, near the Worth Monument. A great many persons thought they saw Gov. Black in this booth, and pointed him out with more or less interest, but the Governor was not there. The reviewing party consisted chiefly of Gen. J. P. H. Gobin of Pennsylvania, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Bird S. Coler, Gen. A. D. Shaw, and Gen. E. J. Atkinson, Past Commanders of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic; James Owen of the National Council of Administration, G. A. R.; Alonzo Williams, Judge Edward Brown, Augustus W. Peters, Judge Van Hoesen, the Rev. Clarke Wright, and Mrs. A. D. Moore, President of the Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic.

It took the procession about an hour and a half to pass the reviewing stand, and nearly all of the marching was under a cloudy sky. When the sun did shine on the scene, it shone so ardently that the paraders were glad that its coming had been delayed. Early in the forenoon, when rain seemed imminent, itinerant vendors of umbrellas appeared here and there along the line of march, and one up-to-date chap displayed over his stock a red-lettered placard, "Remember the Rain."

As the veterans trudged proudly along with their remnants of battle flags, they reciprocated the hearty cheers they received by saluting the more conspicuous of the many flags which they passed. Occasionally, when the bands would strike up "The Star-Spangled Banner" or "The Red, White, and Blue," the voices of the marching men and the voices of the spectators would join in singing snatches of the songs.

There were numerous interesting features of the parade which elicited special comment and applause. One feature that attracted much attention was a large, full-rigged man-of-war, mounted on wheels, and drawn by members of Naval Post 516. On the side of the vessel were the words "Remember the Maine."

A cordial reception was given to the Daughters of Veterans, who followed the Anderson Zouave Association. There were a score or more of young girls uniformed in light blue and white and captained by Miss F. Litterer. They formed the escort of Robert Anderson and A. S. Williams Post 394, and marched with the precision of carefully drilled soldiers. Two uniformed bodies of colored girls accompanied the colored Grand Army veterans, and they also were the recipients of much popular applause. The First Regiment of Irish Volunteers made an admirable showing in connection with the Veteran Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The Universal Brotherhood float, for children, under the charge of Mrs. Mayer, was an elaborate and artistic feature. It displayed a profusion of color, in which a bright yellow predominated, and several children in costume were tastefully grouped.

The Seventh and last division of the parade was composed almost entirely of uniformed cadets representing both public and private schools and various church organizations. The marching of the boys was uniformly good, and the occasional military manoeuvres which they executed along the way won appreciative applause.

After passing under Washington Arch the procession dissolved and the several organizations went in different directions, some returning to their quarters and others proceeding to cemeteries or statues, where they bestowed their floral tributes. There was an enormous crowd congregated in Washington Square and an unusually enthusiastic spirit prevailed there.

Bestowing Their Tributes.

The members of Naval Veteran Post, with their miniature warship, proceeded directly to the Battery, where they joined other members of their post and decorated the Ericsson Statue with flowers, a Swedish singing society supplying music for the occasion. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the miniature frigate. Lower Broadway and Battery Park were crowded with people, and the participants in the ceremonies at Ericsson's Statue included besides the members of the Naval Post and the Swedish singing societies, the John Ericsson Memorial Association of New York, the Swedish Athletic Association of Brooklyn, the Swedish Temperance Societies of New York and Brooklyn, and the Monitor Bicycle Club.

There were more than 200 voices in the chorus, which sang National and patriotic airs. The singing was conducted by Profs. Akerlind and Hagstrom. Commodore Boivie of the Naval Veteran Post made a short address at the Ericsson Statue, recounting the achievements and extolling the personal qualities of the inventor of the Monitor.

The absence of Lafayette Post, No. 140, from the parade was accounted for by the fact that all the members of that Grand Army organization went to Fishkill to join with the Daughters of the Revolution in the dedication of a tablet on the site of Gen. Lafayette's Revolutionary encampment.

Several members of the Vosburgh Veterans' Association, which is composed of former members of the Seventy-first Regiment, assembled at their headquarters, 154 [illegible] Street, yesterday forenoon and [illegible] in a body to Greenwood Cemetery [illegible] decorate the graves of their former [illegible] Abram S. Vosburgh, the first [illegible] the Seventy-first; of Capt. Miller, [illegible] Pearsall; also of Stephen E. Eg[illegible] Francis R. Shelly, right and left [illegible] the regiment, at the battle of [illegible] two large truckloads of flowers [illegible] the delegation.

[illegible] members of Reno [illegible] went to Hart's Island on [illegible] during the forenoon [illegible] the graves of the veterans [illegible] who died in public [illegible] buried on that island.

[illegible] Churchyard.

By the friendly courtesy of our neighbor, James McCutcheon, of Linen Store fame, we are permitted to share with him the privilege of introducing Dr. Deimel's Linen-mesh underwear.

Dr. Deimel is not a myth and his invention of a linen fabric for this particular use, marks a distinctly new departure in underwear.

We have had the era of wool, and now linen is coming to the front with the enthusiasm born of a discovery that claims to be a universal panacea.

We shall continue to sell underwear of wool, of cotton, of mixed wool and cotton, of silk; they are all old friends and need no commendation; but Linen-mesh is a comparative stranger, whose worth is already recognized by many highly intelligent people and deserves a wide acquaintance.

Allow us to present Deimel's Linen-mesh underwear to your most distinguished consideration.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

[illegible] Veteran Post, [illegible] from [illegible] Trinity [illegible] decorated the grave of Capt. Lawrence. This ceremony preceded the one at the Ericsson statue.

The customary Memorial Day tributes were laid on the graves of all of the other revolutionary, military, and naval heroes who are buried in Trinity Churchyard. The tomb of Alexander Hamilton was surmounted by a wreath of flowers and vines, the offering of Hamilton Post, No. 182. The granite plinth which covers the grave of Col. Noah L. Farnham, on the Broadway side of the churchyard, was decorated with a large wreath of white immortelles, across which rested two floral swords in red. This was the tribute of Farnham Post, No. 458. The "Tomb of the Martyrs," which faces Pine Street, was adorned by the Sons of the Revolution with a wreath of ivy tied with blue and gold silk ribbons. The Sons of the Revolution also decorated in a similar manner the tomb of Major Gen. Richard Montgomery, which is embedded in the wall of old St. Paul's Church, at the Broadway end of the building. The same society caused a wreath to be placed on the statue of Nathan Hale, in the City Hall Park.

Some of the public statues in the city parks were decorated with uncommon lavishness and good taste. The equestrian statue of Washington in Union Square was surrounded by potted plants, evergreens, and flags, the pedestal being almost covered by a fragrant mantle. The most elaborate decorations of all were those which surrounded the statue of Abraham Lincoln on the southwest edge of Union Square. This statue was wholly covered with evergreens interspersed with garlands of flowers and holly, potted plants, and small flags.

A delegation of members of Lafayette Post, No. 140, visited the statue of Gen. Lafayette, in Union Square, early in the day, and enveloped it in the French and American flags. The statue was also decorated with flowers and evergreens, shields, and small flags, and a stack of muskets covered with two flags borne in the civil war was placed in front of it.

The soldiers' monument erected by the Seventh Regiment in Central Park, facing the West Drive, near Seventy-first Street, was visited during the morning by a delegation of the veterans of the regiment, who, with brief formal ceremonies, placed some floral tributes around the base of the statue.

After the parade members of John A. Dix Post boarded the steamer Magenta and were carried up the river to the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, whence they marched to Trinity Cemetery, where Gen. John A. Dix is buried. The grave was decorated with flowers and services were conducted by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman.

At Grant's Tomb.

There was a large assemblage of Grand Army men and others at Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive in the afternoon. Memorial services were conducted there under the direction of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, of Brooklyn. The post marched to the tomb nearly 500 strong, under the leadership of Commander John M. Matlock. The services began at 2:30 o'clock with the singing of "America." After a prayer by the Rev. A. Stewart Walsh, Chaplain of the post, a stirring oration was delivered by the Rev. R. R. Meredith of Brooklyn. The orator spoke appreciatively of Gen. Grant's character as a man as well as a soldier, and eloquently extolled his services to his country. Incidentally the speaker said that the United States ought to retain all of the territory that it acquires during he present war.

During the forenoon many floral contributions for the adornment of the tomb were received and tastefully arranged in the crypt. The George Meade Post, G. A. R., of Philadelphia sent a large shield of immortelles; the U. S. Grant Circle of Brooklyn sent a wreath of flowers and vines, the Loyal Legion contributed a pillow of flowers, the U. S. Grant Post of Brooklyn a wreath, and the Chinese Minister at Washington sent a large pillow of flowers.

President McKinley also sent a handsome pillow of flowers, accompanied by a letter regretting his inability to be present at the exercises.

Flag Raisings.

With the booming of the sunrise gun at Castle Williams, on Governors Island, an American flag rose to the top of the tall pole at the Battery. As is customary on Decoration Day, a detail of the Old Guard attended to this flag raising. There were no formalities and no music; the Old Guardsmen simply fastened the flag to the halyards and stood at attention with uncovered heads as the National emblem was hoisted aloft.

Arrangements had been made by the Continental Guards to raise the flag on the old Block House in the northern part of Central Park at sunrise and a large number of persons assembled at that place to witness the ceremony. Some unforeseen circumstance, undoubtedly, kept the "Continentals" from performing their customary Memorial Day task, and at 9 o'clock A. M. Foreman Conklin of the park had a laborer hoist the flag.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Veterans March to the Tune of "Dixie"—Memorial Services at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

To the significant tune of "Dixie" the Grand Army veterans left the Bedford Avenue Fountain, Brooklyn, yesterday at the head of the Memorial Day parade. The United States Marine Corps, the Knights of St. John and Malta, the cadets and boys' brigades, and other organizations marched with the veterans, but the National Guard, so long a feature of Memorial Day parades, was absent.

Vantine's | Vantine's

"Old Glory" Cushions.

All are of first class workmanship and are filled with fine quality down.

Cushions in College Colors.—Yale, Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Cornell; covered with best Japanese silk and decorated with silk United States flags; edged with red, white and blue silk cord; 22 inches square; 4.50 and 5.00.

Flag Cushions—Covered with fine Japanese silk; top consists of "Old Glory." The stars are embroidered in silk; 22 inches square; 5.00.

Pongee Silk Cushions—Covered with natural color washable Pongee silk; on either side are two crossed U. S. flags; 18 inches square; 1.75.

Cotton Covered Cushions—Covered with bright green, red, yellow or blue washable cotton cloth; crossed U. S. flags in one corner on either side; 20 inches square; 1.50.

Striped Silk Cushions—Red, white and blue striped silk; edged with red, white and blue silk cord; 22 inches square; 3.50.

SEE THE NEW CHINESE TEAROOM ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

The headquarters of Grand Marshal Thomas B. Rutan were at the Hanover Club. Hardly had the parade begun when an accident to Marshal Rutan created some commotion. Before a block had been passed the Marshal was thrown from his horse, striking on his head. He was badly bruised and much shaken up, but after resting for fifteen minutes he insisted on heading the procession again. A carriage was called, and after Mr. Rutan had entered it the parade was resumed.

It was 12:30 o'clock when twhe head of the procession reached the grand stand at the Memorial Arch. An immense crowd was waiting for it. Erastus T. Tefft Post, No. 355, had charge of the grand stand, on which were Borough President Grout, Controller Coler, Senator Brush, Alderman Bridges, Justice Neu, Father Malone, James D. Bell, Henry A. Powell, Park Commissioner Brower, Col. M. J. Cummings, and many others.

One feature of the parade which aroused great applause all along the line was the presence of two little children in one of the Grand Army Posts. In testimony of the reunion of the North and South, one of the children was dressed in blue and the other in gray, and they trotted along hand in hand.

The line of march was Bedford Avenue, to St. Mark's Avenue, to Grand Avenue, to Eastern Parkway, to and through the Memorial Arch. A large force of police was at the arch to keep the line of march clear. The thinning of the veterans' ranks was noticed and commented on by the spectators. It was more noticeable in the absence of the National Guard organizations, and added a pathetic element to a celebration which, in the presence of war, was of such unusually serious import.

Memorial services were held under the auspices of the Grand Army posts in the afternoon at Cypress Hills Cemetery. The graves were decorated by seventy-five young women, Columbian Guards of Mansfield Post, No. 35, and Daughters of Veterans. While strewing the flowers they sang "Soldiers' Memorial Day," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "America." Edward M. Grout, Borough President, presided, and delivered the introductory address. The Rev. Sylvester Malone offered prayer, and the oration was delivered by Henry A. Powell. There was singing by the Concordia Singing Society and the Columbian Guards. Father Malone delivered the closing address and pronounced the benediction.

Most of the ceremonies at the veterans' graves in Brooklyn took place on Sunday, but at various places the decoration of graves still went on during the day.

AT LIEUT. JENKINS'S GRAVE.

Tribute to the Maine Victim by Pennsylvania Naval Militiamen.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 30.—Over in Allegheny the memorial observance centred about the grave of Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins, one of the Maine victims. Division A, State Naval Militia, under the command of Lieut. E. W. Cukill, marched to Uniondale Cemetery and placed a beautiful floral wreath on Lieut. Jenkins's grave. Then a platoon fired three volleys. Several thousand persons were present.

The visit of the Naval Militia was the only mark of respect paid the dead officer. No flowers were strewn on the grave by the Grand Army of the Republic.

A handsome monument is to be erected over the grave by Liuet. Jenkins's family.

CONEY ISLAND'S OPENING DAY.

About 100,000 Visitors Were There and Many Went in Bathing.

The Decoration Day attendance at Coney Island was the largest seen at the famous old seaside resort in many years. With the arrival of May 30 comes the formal opening of Coney Island. According to Police Captain James Dunn, the crowd was in the neighborhood of 100,000. The visitors began to arrive early, and by noon the streets and walks were crowded. In was truly a holiday crowd, and women and children were greatly in evidence. The majority of these spent the day on the beach.

For the first time this season the bathing pavilions opened for business, and, strange to say that, although it was anything but a day to take a plunge, the proprietors declared that their receipts had been very fair.

Although the crowd was unusually large, the police had less trouble than on occasions when the attendance numbered less. As a matter of precaution, Inspector James Campbell had a detail of 150 policemen from the various city precincts to keep order, while Detective Captain Reynolds of the Central Office sent twenty-five detectives to look after the welfare of the visitors. The services of the guardians of the peace were not required, however, and only two arrests were made up to 6 o'clock. As usual, the "little lost child" turned up at the West Eighth Street Station during the day. Exactly fifteen mothers "forgot the baby," but all lost children were found in the station house, where Doorman Nelson was busy keeping them quiet.

MAY DAY PARTIES.

Nearly 70,000 Little Folk Enjoy Themselves in Central Park.

More than 100 permits for May Day parties were issued by the Park Department for use yesterday, and the appearance of the playgrounds in Central Park during the day left little room for doubt that all of these permits were used. Old employes in the Park estimated that nearly 70,000 children found their way there yesterday. From 9 o'clock in the morning until well into the afternoon troops of children flocked into Central Park at every gate, and in the afternoon all of the lawns available as playgrounds were crowded.

Temporary disappointment was the portion of some of the May parties which reached the Park early in the morning. The lawns were so damp that the Park attendants were obliged to prevent the little folks from playing on them; consequently the May Queens and their respective suites were obliged to amuse themselves marching about on the walks and singing their school songs. Most of the songs were of a patriotic character. When the sun came out its warmth speedily dried the grass, and the children swarmed over the inviting lawns in great glee.

At least half a dozen of the organized parties of children contained more than 1,000 persons each. Ex-Assemblyman McManus was the leader of a party of about 1,500 children, which he brought from the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Assembly Districts. He supplied ice cream and other delicacies for them all. The menagerie was an exceedingly popular objective point, and such of the animals as were disposed to be sociable with the children did not want for cake and peanuts. The baseball and tennis grounds were also crowded to their utmost capacity.

Oil Fire in Long Island City.

Three men were burned and a building was destroyed yesterday by fire in the Standard Oil Works at Long Island City. There was an explosion in the distilling department of the oil works, at West Avenue and Eleventh Street, and a fire followed. The building was a frame structure but one story in height. Superintendent Theodore Hildebrandt of Long Island City, Henry Gross of Dupont Street, Greenpoint, and Louis Shields of Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, were in the building at the time. Superintendent Hildebrandt and Gross were badly burned about the face and hands by blazing oil. Both were removed to St. John's Hospital. Shields was more fortunate, as he was not seriously burned, and was removed to his home. The explosion is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The loss is $500.

CITY LOSES IMPORTANT SUIT.

William Scott Awarded $5,000 for Injuries Inflicted Upon Him by an Officer.

A verdict which is considered of great importance as affecting the city's liability for the acts of its officers has been rendered in the Supreme Court. The verdict was for the plaintiff in a suit brought against the city in behalf of William Scott, who has been in a state of cataleptic coma for nearly two years. Scott, who is now about twenty years old, was in the employ of David A. Doyle, a trunk and bag manufacturer at 1 and 2 Vesey Street.

There had been complaints about the way in which business houses blocked the sidewalks with their goods, and the city Bureau of Encumbrances determined to enforce the law in the matter. Doyle was one of the offenders, and two officers of the bureau were sent to his place to seize his goods found outside the line provided by law. While the officers were making the raid on these goods, young Scott tried to make off with a satchel, and in the struggle which followed between him and one of the officers he received an injury to his head, from which he never recovered, and which physicians say will soon cause his death.

Doyle brought suit in behalf of his employe for damages, claiming that the officer had assaulted the young man. Both officers claimed that Scott, while one of them was reaching out to seize him, slipped and fell, receiving his injury in this way. Another witness, who was passing the place at the time, corroborated their testimony. Upon the first trial Justice Freeman dismissed the action, holding that the city was not liable. The plaintiff carried the case to the Appellate Division, which ordered a new trial, holding that if an assault had been made on Scott by one of the officers the city was liable. On this second trial the plaintiff got a verdict for $5,000.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connoly said yesterday that considering the ruling of the Appellate Division, the city had got out of the matter very easily if the officer had really assaulted Scott.

"We had offered," he said, "to settle for $9,000 after the new trial yas ordered, but the plaintiff was sure of getting more. The jury was in doubt and therefore made the verdict light. The decision of the Appellate Division is of considerable importance to us, as we had always supposed the city was not liable for its officers' acts which could not be foreseen. I do not think, however, that it will be a precedent by which damages will be obtained in future cases of the kind against us, for I do not believe the decision will hold."

DIED FROM A BLOW.

Dr. Bertine, Mount Vernon's Health Board President, Was Attacked by Highwaymen.

Dr. Louis E. Bertine, President of the Board of Health of Mount Vernon, who was attacked by four highwaymen Saturday night while returning to his home from a meeting of the City Council, died last night without having regained consciousness.

It was after 11 o'clock when he left the Common Council meeting. He started home, and when but a short distance from his residence four men approached him. They demanded his valuables and money. He refused, to surrender them. Dr. Bertine is somewhat of an athlete, and he struggled desperately to escape from his captors. He was making a good impression with his fists when he was suddenly struck a blow back of the right ear, crushing in his skull. This knocked him down, and the men after searching his pockets, disappeared.

After the highwaymen departed, Dr. Bertine managed to struggle to his feet and reach his home. He opened his front door and aroused his wife. He told his wife that he had been attacked, and the police were notified over the telephone. Dr. Bertine then became unconscious, and remained so until his death.

An operation was performed yesterday, part of Dr. Bertine's skull haveing been removed from where it pressed against the brain. The doctors did not then express much hope of his recovery.

The police say that they do not think that Mr. Bertine was the victim of highwaymen, but it is the general opinion that he is. The physicians state that it would have been impossible for Dr. Bertine to have received such frightful injuries from a fall.

"BUM" SOUNDED THE ALARM.

A Cherry Street Dog Discovered a Fire and Barked Furiously.

A disreputable-looking but intelligent dog, known as "Bum," discovered fire at 5:40 o'clock yesterday morning in the two-story building 481-485 Cherry Street, occupied in part by John Gilmartin as a packing-box factory. "Bum" was locked in the premises. He sounded an alarm by barking furiously, thus attracting the attention of Policeman Moran of the Delancey Street Station, who summoned the firemen. The fire proved to be among a quantity of packing boxes, and was hard to get at. Chief Cook of the Third Battalion turned in a second alarm. The damage to the stock and building will probably amount to $1,000.

"Bum," hitherto a despised black cur, is now the hero of the neighborhood.

People's Institute Report.

The first annual report of the Managing Director to the corporation of the People's Institute has just been issued. The People's Institute has been formed "to cultivate a mutual understanding and true sympathy between the different classes of our society." The report reviews the work of the institute from its inception in May, 1897, to the present time. The Managing Director, Charles Sprague Smith, calls especial notice in his report to the needs of the society, which include a room for the management's headquarters, speakers for the meetings of the institute, and sundry other requisites.

Lebanon Hospital Meeting.

The sixth annual meeting of the Lebanon Hospital was held Sunday afternoon. The expenditures during the past year slightly exceeded the receipts. The President, Jonas Weil, in his annual report, spoke of the donation of Baroness de Hirsch of $5,000 and the legacy of the late Meyer Schmau of $3,000. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Jonas Weil; First Vice President—S. Jarmulowski; Second Vice President—Philip Freund; Treasurer—Leo Hutler; Secretary—H. Barnard.

Mass for a Maine Sailor.

A solemn requiem mass in memory of Friederich C. Holzer, one of the crew of the Maine, was celebrated in the Church of the Holy Redeemer, 165 East Third Street, yesterday morning. Holzer had been a member of the congregation, and was a member of the Society of St. Aloysius, one of the many religious associations attached to the church. The church was draped with American flags, and was crowded with the members of the different societies and their friends.

O'Neill's,
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

OF WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—WEEK NO. 2 finds this brightest and most attractive Underwear Store in town able to discount everything in sight, even last week's selling. Standing ready to take large quantities of reliable qualities—watching our opportunities, and having an outlet sought after by manufacturers everywhere make this "Headquarters for Muslin Underwear." We're not given to sensationalism, and because we're talking about a large purchase of Underwear there is no need to take a whole page for the telling of it. Please excuse us. Three hints are enough to-day.

Women's Underwear—Drawers—Skirts—Chemise, Gowns and Corset Covers—every garment perfectly made and trimmed with lace and embroidery—values up to 75c. Special	39c
Women's Underwear—Gowns, Skirts, Chemise, Drawers and Corset Covers—trimmed with fine embroidery and lace—value 90c. and $1.00. Special	59c
Women's Underwear—Gowns, Drawers, Skirts, Corset Covers and Chemise—elaborately trimmed with Point de Paris in torchon lace and fine embroidery—value up to $1.75. Special	95c

Two Dressing Sack, two Skirt and two Corset Bargains extra, for women.

Dressing Sacques of fine French flannel, value $2.50; special	$1.98	600 Taffeta Silk Skirts, with deep corded Spanish flounce, value $7 to $8; special	$5.98
Dressing Sacques of fine lawn, neatly trimmed with embroidery, empire shape, value $1.00; special	75c	Skirts of Plaid Sateen, kinds that are worth at retail $2; special	$1.45
1,196 pairs Summer Corsets, long and medium waists; special	29c	856 pairs Sateen Corsets, long and medium waists; special	59c

EXTRA—A SILK BARGAIN—wants your attention to-day. We've just got 100 pieces to sell. The silk is of the Figured Foulard kind—24 inches wide, and comes in all the newest wanted combinations, including navy and white. The price fixed for the selling is . . . 48c

And when this lot is gone you'll have to pay us 79c. yd. for equal value Better be quick!!

A Whipcord and a Poplin.

Two of the dressiest things in the world of Dress Stuffs go on sale this morning at next to half price, and you'll think all the more of the chance of getting them just when most needed.

There are 4,000 yards of the Whipcords, 44 inches wide, all wool; they come in navy and black; the real value of the stuffs is 75c. yard; these goods are more stylish and are just as serviceable as the storm serges; our price	39c
2,000 yards 42 inch all wool imported heavy cord Poplins, in shades of light gray, military, cadet, tan, castor, brown, olive and navy; the same goods are being sold along the street at $1.25; our price for this lot	69c

Bargains for Misses and Children.

Easy enough to get shelves loaded down with way back styles if managers are not smart and store policy is not such as will sell goods before the season wanes. That is what Bargain offerings are for, here. And to keep the stocks clean and fresh, there are a few for to-day.

450 Children's Reefer Jackets, in blue, red, and tan, value $3.50; reduced to	$1.98	A lot of Children's Lawn Dresses, all prettily trimmed with embroidery, value $4.25; special	$1.98
Odd size; Children's and Misses' Suits of plain and mixed goods, value $4.50; take your choice	$2.49	Children's Reefer Jackets, in all shades, from 4 to 14 years; special	$2.98
Misses' Jackets, in plain and fancy mixed cloths, have been $5.50; now	$3.75	Misses' Tailor-made Suits, jackets lined with silk, skirts percaline lined, were $12; now	$5.98

A Snap Shot and a Camera.

Steady! A smile! One moment, please! Click!——That's all. And it's wonderful how good a picture you can catch with these Little Gem Folding 4-5 Poco Cameras. Scarcely anybody would begrudge themselves one if they didn't have to pay $7 to $8.

We've scored another point in your favor to the tune of $2.02 by getting hold of a few hundred of these Little Gem Poco Cameras, each with Morocco covered carrying case and 1 double holder and instruction book, and selling them at . . . $4.98

Isn't it worth the price alone just to have one snap shot of George before he marches? (To keep dealers away we limit one to each buyer.)

A 3-fold Tripod, handsomely finish ed in brass, with leg lock in head at $1.25——4-5 box wood Printing Frames, 2-3 opening, at 15c.——5-7 opening at 20c.——2 oz. Acme Crystal Graduate, half price, 8c.——4 oz. Crystal Graduate, 12c.——5-7 Composition and Proof Trays, durable as rubber, at 20c.
Developing, printing and mounting; also bromide enlarging done for amateurs. Instructions free to all.

Women's Gloves at Half.

It's good generalship that brings you most when you want them most. It's better generalship that eases the prices while you still want. And such an opportunity for Glove buying is not apt to be matched again in a hurry.

1,000 pairs 8-button Mousquetaire white chamois Gloves, value 98c. pair. Special	49c
An equal quantity women's 4-button embroidered Gloves, in colors of red, tan, mode and black, at	69c

Bargains in the Basement.

Hammocks of every sort. That are reliable—assortment large—colors are the finest ever put into hammocks—prices lowest, of course; $10.00 down to	65c
How about Screen Doors? The time is ripe and we're ready with a stock better than ever before. We can fit all doors and windows, and quickly, too, at	70c
Gas and Oil Stoves. Our wickless oil stove, with blue flame, is, we consider, the best stove on the market to-day. Two burners, $6.30; three burners. Besides we've a large line of Gas Ranges and Gas Stoves to pick from.	$8.40
Lawn Swings. Room for two to swing in—8½ feet high, 10 feet spread; special	$4.25
Have You Got a Refrigerator? Our Grand Rapids cleanable kind deserves special mention to-day. We're constantly receiving words of praise about our refrigerators. The prices start as low as	$3.95

We deliver all purchases (excepting bicycles and sewing machines) free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

Bargains in the Basement.
(Continued.)

Kitchen Fittings:

Everything for the kitchen is found in our great collection in the basement. Let us have your name, or ask when you're in the store and we'll give you a full furnishing guide free.

Fancy stripped cutting table—36 inches long—value, $1.25; now	92c.
Condensed milk can holders, heavily nickel plated; defies a fly getting in	48c.
Carving knife, fork and steel; three pieces; value, $1.35; special	98c.
Fine warranted steak carvers; two pieces; 6½ inch blade; value, $1.35; special	98c.

Three "Dinner Sets" specials.

Fine decorated porcelain dinner sets, containing 112 pieces, grand value, in fine light blue decoration; special	$7.75
Fine English blue Delft dinner sets, containing 114 pieces; regular retail value, $13.50; special	$9.45
Maddock's celebrated English porcelain dinner sets, in two colors of blue and purple; 130 pieces; value, $21.00; special	$13.98

A special line of handsomely decorated Cups and Saucers never before shown in this market; specially priced at
39c., 49c., 65c.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES, M'g'r.
LAST 6 PERFORMANCES OF
Mrs. FISKE
in { LOVE FINDS THE WAY. and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA.
Next Week (June 6,) Mrs. FISKE in DIVORCONS

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF
Rose Coghlan in "Nance Oldfield."
JOHN J. BURKE AND GRACE FOREST.
WATSON & HUTCHINGS, DUNCAN, &c.
BIOGRAPH, DEPARTURE 69th REGT.

CASINO! CROWDS! CROWDS! CROWDS!
THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL!
FRANCIS WILSON, With PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, And HENRY E. DIXEY.
"THE" "GREATER" ERMINIE!

AMERICAN THEATRE & ROOF GARDEN. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
8:15 Evgs. 25C 50C. 75C. BLACK HUSSAR
Bargain Mat. Wed., 25c. Sat. Mat., 25c., 50c.
Next w'k, The Bohemian Girl (in English)

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30.
DANIEL FROHMAN......Manager
Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
Kelcey-Shannon Company in Clyde Fitch's new play
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

WORLD IN WAR. New To-Day: Barbette of Olympia in Action at Manila. Orchestral Concerts.
EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAR. New To-Day: [illegible]

KOSTER & BIAL'S [illegible] Mat. Sat.
ADELE RITCHIE In LE REVE.
ROGERS BROS. AND 10 OTHER ACTS.
In Preparation: "COOK'S TOUR"; 100 People.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS 300th Perf. June 14. Souvenirs.
Matinée Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St & Irving Pl.
SHENANDOAH A GREAT BATTLE SCENE.
Summer Prices. | Eve., 8:15. 25-50-75. | Wed. Mat., 2. 25 & 50c. | Sat. Mat., 2. 25-50-75.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Jennie Yeamans, Superb Pictures.

Knickerbocker Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK
SOUSA'S BRIDE-ELECT.

Daly's Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
THE CIRCUS GIRL.
Positively the last week.
Merriest of all musical comedies.

ELECTRICAL SHOW.
Five days more. 2 to 11 P. M. 50c. Children, 25c.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Columbus | Columbus Theatre Stock Co. | THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN & MUSIC HALL. Seats at tables, 50c.
Big Vaudeville Bill and Extravaganza.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. | Opera in English. AMORITA. Matinée To-morrow. | Prices: 25c-50c. & 75c.

MANHATTAN B'WAY & 33D ST. MAT. WED. & SAT.
WAY DOWN EAST.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15.
THE GREAT STOCK CO. in "A Celebrated Case."
Pop. Prices. Good Orch. Seat, 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE WHITE SQUADRON with ROBT. HILLIARD.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M.
Cleveland vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.
May 28, 30, June 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.
6 Races Each Day at 2:30 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.
THE MAY STAKES.
Field Stand, 50 Cents.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, (1:00, Parlor Car,) 1.20 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS.
Leave BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R R. every 10 minutes from 12 noon.

PROBABLY STARVED [illegible]

Brooklyn Woman Who Lived [illegible] Went Without Food for Days.

An old woman, named Caroline Bartram, who died on Saturday afternoon at her home, 200 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, is said by the neighbors to have starved to death. She was the widow of a former sexton of St. James's Church, at Lafayette Avenue and St. James Place, and came with him from England many years ago. It is said that they were wealthy.

The husband died about six months ago, and since then Mrs. Bartram has isolated herself. On Friday morning a neighbor, passing the house, heard her name called in a feeble voice, and looking up, saw Mrs. Bartram kneeling at the window. The neighbor entered the house, carried her to a lounge, and got her some broth and tea. Mrs. Bartram said she had been ill and unable to prepare food, and had not eaten anything for days. Mrs. Bartram died at [illegible] o'clock Saturday afternoon, and almost her last request was that no crape be placed on the door.